

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON IRANIAN-U.S. RELATIONS

HK140956 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 80 p 4

[Short commentary: "Peace Is Precious"]

[Text] On 7 April, President Carter issued a statement announcing his decision to sever diplomatic relations with Iran and to officially impose economic sanctions against that country. Carter also indicated that the United States "may resort to other actions" if these measures fail to bring about the release of the hostages. On the following day Tehran Radio broadcast a statement by the Iranian Revolution Council, saying: "In the present extraordinary circumstances, we must be ready at all times to make sacrifices and take action." Iranian President Bani-Sadr also said that he was "determined to rise in resistance." The worsening of the tense relations between the United States and Iran has aroused deep concern among various countries in the world.

Since the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and the detention of American diplomatic personnel by Iranian Muslim students on 4 November last year, the United States and Iran have all along tried to find a way to settle the dispute in spite of all the twists and turns. Meanwhile, the United Nations as well as a number of countries and organizations have done a lot of work to bring about an understanding between the United States and Iran. A change took place recently when the Iranian leaders refused to take custody of the American hostages for the Muslim students occupying the U.S. Embassy and the United States decided to sever diplomatic relations with Iran. The U.S. move has immediately aroused strong reactions in Iran. This development will cause further deterioration of U.S.-Iranian relations which is obviously not in the interest of both countries.

What merits vigilance is that seizing this opportunity, the Soviet Union has put its propaganda machine in motion to sow discord between the United States and Iran in an attempt to attain its ulterior motives. As is well known, since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the situation in west Asia and the Gulf region has become more turbulent than ever. The Iranian leaders have time and again emphasized that Iran is subject to the threat from the north. In the face of the stark reality, all countries concerned should take into consideration the stability and security of the region, correctly handle the contradictions and disputes between each other, and avoid giving the Soviet hegemonists any opportunity that can be exploited to their advantage.

People have noticed that Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh appealed to the United States on 9 April to resume negotiations for a proper solution to the hostage problem. He told U.S. reporters that "...a settlement cannot be found except by negotiation." U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in a speech on the same problem on 10 April, also called for caution and consideration. We hope that the United States and Iran, setting store by the interests of peace and security in the Gulf area, will act with restraint to prevent the state of affairs from getting worse and settle their differences satisfactorily through peaceful consultations.

EEC, COUNCIL OF EUROPE URGE HOSTAGES RELEASE

OW111214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA)--Both the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Council of Europe urged the Iranian authorities yesterday to immediately release the U.S. hostages in Iran, according to a report from Lisbon.



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Foreign ministers of the nine EEC countries who were in Lisbon for a meeting of the Council of Europe met in the Italian Embassy earlier. A joint communique issued after their meeting strongly deplores the fact that the U.N. Security Council resolutions calling for the immediate release of the American hostages have been put off without effect, and deeply regrets that negotiations to free the hostages taken at the initiative of the U.N. secretary general have come to nothing. It says that the attitude of the Iranian authorities is "unacceptable and contrary to the basic principles of international society". It declares that the ministers will instruct their ambassadors in Tehran to meet with the Iranian president for the release of the hostages and for details concerning the manner and date of the release from the Iranian authorities. The EEC member countries, it says, will define their new positions in accordance with the response they receive from the Iranian authorities, to be transmitted back to their governments by the ambassadors.

It is reported that Greece and Portugal, candidates but not yet members of the EEC, have promised to follow the EEC line and will give their ambassadors to Iran similar instructions.

At its meeting, the 21-nation Council of Europe also demanded "the total, immediate and unconditional" withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

KYODO CITES CHINESE SOURCE ON WORLD BANK NEGOTIATIONS

OW140611 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 14 KYODO--Many common positions were found in talks here between Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, and Chinese officials, a Chinese source said Monday. The source described the talks as satisfactory, indicating that progress has been made on the problem of China's participation in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Detailed results of the talks between the World Bank chief and Chinese officials were not available immediately. But some observers believed that the two sides might have found some way or other to help solve the issue of whether China should shoulder the Nationalist (Taiwanese) regime's debts to the World Bank after Beijing joins the bank.

#### BRIEFS

BOEING 747 IN SERVICE--Beijing, 1 Apr--The first Chinese jumbo Boeing 747SP took off from Beijing Airport this morning to commence its inaugural service to Paris. The American-made aircraft in the Chinese Airline has the following weekly schedule: on Monday from Beijing to Shanghai and Guangzhou, on Tuesday from Beijing to Paris, and on Thursday and Saturday from Beijing to Tokyo. On board on the inaugural flight are an experienced crew. Its captain is the first grade pilot Qu Yanshao who is 49 years old and with a flying record of 30 years. He was the pilot for the chartered airplane which Chairman Hua Guofeng took on his European tour last year. He is now the deputy director of the Beijing Regional Administration of Chinese Civil Aviation. He and his crew members underwent training for several months in the United States. It is learned from the Chinese Civil Aviation authorities that more jumbo Boeings will be added to the Chinese Airline. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW]

MONGOL NATIONALITY INTELLECTUALS OVERSEAS--Hohhot, 12 Apr--Eleven teachers and scientists of the Mongolian nationality have been sent to study in the United States, Japan, Yugoslavia and Australia. They were selected from higher learning institutes and medical institutions in China's Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region where most of China's ethnical Mongolians live. Most of these students were outstanding university graduates over the last decade. Some of them came from extremely poor families and were treated as slaves before the liberation in 1949. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 12 Apr 80 OW]

## U.S. AGREES TO ACCEPT 3,500 CUBAN REFUGEES

OW150948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--The United States has decided to admit up to 3,500 of the over 10,000 Cubans seeking political asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the White House announced yesterday, according to reports from Washington. White House spokesman Jody Powell said the decision was made at the request of the Andean Pact countries. He said in admitting the Cuban refugees, the United States would give first priority to released political prisoners and second to members of families already in the United States. 800,000 Cuban refugees have arrived in the United States since 1959 and most of them have settled in Florida.

## USOC VOTES FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT; CARTER REACTION

OW130244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 12 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Olympic Committee's House of Delegates voted this afternoon to boycott the 1980 summer Olympic games in Moscow in retaliation against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The delegates meeting in Colorado Springs voted by a 2-1 margin for a boycott resolution, with the actual vote of 1,604 in favor and 797 against.

A resolution adopted at the meeting said that "the USOC has decided not to send a team" on the advice of President Carter that "in the light of international events the national security of the country is threatened." It said, "If the President advises the USOC on or before May 20 that international events have become compatible with the national interest and national security is no longer threatened, the USOC will enter its athletes." The USOC decision was made after Vice President Walter Mondale delivered a final administration appeal for a boycott at the USOC meeting this morning.

President Carter welcomes this strong vote, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said afterwards. Powell said in a written statement: "The President has authorized me to say that this advice (to boycott the games) will not change by May 20 or at any time thereafter. For all practical purposes, therefore, the house of delegates vote means the United States will not send a team to Moscow."

President Carter had called for the boycott to protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The U.S. Congress voted overwhelmingly in support of the President's call and the majority of American people do not favour an American team going to Moscow. They say sending a team to Moscow in the present circumstances will be giving an approval of Soviet aggression and domination of Afghanistan.

## CARTER DISCUSSES AFGHAN, IRAN CRISES ON EUROPEAN TV

OW141706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 13 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter in an interview with four European television stations' correspondents yesterday pointed out that both the current Iranian issue and the Afghan situation are the matters threatening the world, according to French Television No. 1 here this evening. Dwelling on the Afghan issue, Carter stressed that he "might take actions, economic and political or through military means". "We chose to exercise along with many other nations a political and economic route, and to hold in reserve stronger actions in the future, if necessary," he said.

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Referring to the detente, Carter noted that Soviet actions in this regard, especially its violations of international accords have entailed the necessity on the part of the United States and its allies to reinforce their military and strategic forces. He said, "For a long time, the Soviets have looked for expansions in other regions, the expansion in Asia through Vietnam and the expansions to Angola and Ethiopia through Cuba. Their intervention in Afghanistan is the first of such type expansions they carry on by themselves."

On the USOC's decision not to take part in the Moscow Olympic Games, Carter said that according to Soviet documents, to hold Moscow Olympic games is to show "the pacifism of Moscow". Nevertheless, he pointed out, the Soviet Government deceiving the Soviet people has never said that 104 nations had condemned the intervention in Kabul.

Turning to the U.S.-Iranian crisis, Carter said that if American hostages are harmed or put on trial, "our action would be very strong and forceful and might very well involve military means". He disclosed that he has called on U.S. allies to join in strong political and economic sanctions against Iran by a specific date.

#### BERGLAND SAYS GRAIN EMBARGO TO USSR IS WORKING

OW130109 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 11 (XINHUA)--The U.S. embargo of grain sale to the Soviet Union is working and "the Soviets are beginning to feel the pinch," said U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland. He told the American Society of Newspaper Editors yesterday, "Because of the suspension of our grain exports, the Soviets have had to change their import plans for the period between January and June in order to carry them until the harvest of 1980-81 crops." The Soviet Union is being forced to draw down its own meagre grain reserves, reduce feeding of livestock and slaughter some animals in order to get by, he added.

#### GU MU MEETS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

OW101546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here this afternoon with a delegation of U.S. congressmen. Leader of the delegation is Mr. Jonathan Bingham, chairman of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Bingham said to Gu Mu: "We have visited Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Suzhou, and witnessed China's progress in economic development. "We are looking forward to ever more closer ties of economic cooperation between the United States and China," he said.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu expressed the hope that Sino-American economic cooperation and trade relations would make satisfactory progress on the existing basis. He answered questions raised by American guests about joint ventures and China's foreign trade.

Present at the meeting were Wu Maosun, adviser to the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and U.S. Ambassador to China Mr. Leonard Woodcock.

## BEIJING RIBAO ARTICLE ON U.S. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

HK130726 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Xu Dixin: "Skimming Over the U.S. Economy"]

[Excerpts] I spent 2 months lecturing in the United States last winter, by the invitation and arrangement of the "United States-China Academic Exchange Association." I visited various places in addition to giving reports at 10 universities.

U.S. economic and military power has been gradually declining since the Vietnam War, while the economy of Japan, West Germany and other nations has rapidly recovered and has also further developed. However the United States, the golden land, is still the giant of the capitalist world and its material basis and economic strength cannot be overlooked. It is necessary to grasp the problems of the United States in an all-round way, from the aspect of continuing development of science and technology and improvement of work efficiency, and also from the aspects of the contradiction between productive forces and capitalist production relations, of the frequent periodic economic crises, and of the integration of and mutual contradictions between inflation and recession and so on.

I only have a very scanty understanding of the U.S. economy, and this is just a skim over it.

## 1. On the share rights of capitalists and the question of agents.

U.S. monopoly capital uses the stock market as its center of finance and speculation. It regularly sells its own stocks in the stock market and only retains a portion of share rights, but it still controls the main power over the enterprises. So-called "transformation into capitalist society" actually means that monopoly capital uses a small amount of investment in society to strengthen the capacity of its own activities. Small shareholders have no say, while they are also the first to suffer if enterprises run at a loss.

U.S. monopoly enterprises are generally run by agents. Practice has proven that capitalists, and especially their offspring, do not necessarily understand management. Many responsible persons of monopoly capital enterprises were promoted to their positions from among employees well-versed in the business. These people who understand the business can manage enterprises well and produce still greater profits for the capitalists. For instance, (Abbott), the director of the First National Bank of Chicago, is a Lebanese who was originally an ordinary bank worker and was gradually promoted, finally being raised from chief of the international section to director. Again, the former U.S. Treasury Department Director Blumenthal was a Jewish refugee from Shanghai; Kissinger too was employed in important positions because of his ability. U.S. monopoly capital attaches very great importance to cultivating managers and to carrying out in-service training for their staff. Many universities run advanced study courses for in-service enterprise management personnel (including company managers) lasting 1 month, 3 months or as long as half a year. Many large companies have also set up advanced studies courses.



## 2. The material life of U.S. workers and the problem of waste in the whole of society.

U.S. wages are relatively high. Skilled workers in the Ford Motor Company make about 30 U.S. dollars an hour, but the high wages certainly do not shake the capitalists' exploitation of the surplus value of the workers. In addition the personal taxes levied by the national, state and municipal governments deduct about 30 percent of an individual's wages, while rents account for a further 25 to 30 percent. He has to pay 1,500 U.S. dollars a year (at current prices) for gasoline, and insurance also takes up a considerable portion of his wages. Moreover, under conditions of inflation, expenditure on gasoline, food and clothing increases every day. The hire purchase method is like a rope tying up a worker. If an enterprise's business is bad, or the boss is unhappy over something, a worker is in daily danger of being fired. The life of American people is one of great tension as they strive to make a living. Of course, their clothing, food and housing are better than ours, but their comfortable material life is gravely threatened by being unable to make ends meet or by unemployment.

U.S. economic life is characterized by high prices, high wages, high debts, high taxes and high consumption. Their consumption demonstrates very great waste. There is waste of gasoline, electricity and paper, and a wild life in the night clubs.

## 3. How to understand capitalism in its death throes.

Lenin said that capitalism which has entered the monopoly stage is capitalism in its death throes. How are we to understand this saying? I think that we should understand it in its social-scientific rather than its biological meaning.

Lenin pointed out that when capitalism reaches the stage of imperialism, it contains two contradictory tendencies: One is that of stagnation and decay; and the other certainly does not eliminate the development of capitalist productive forces, since to avoid going under the capitalists spend vast sums in buying new scientific and technological inventions, and do everything possible to improve enterprise management, cut production costs, improve quality and produce new product varieties so as to open up new sales outlets. Competition means big fish eating little fish, but it can stimulate scientific and technological development and the improvement of enterprise management. If it is said that there is still a little vitality left in capitalism in its death throes, I think that competition is an important factor in that.

In competition, capitalists not only lower production costs but also aim at producing things which meet the market needs and which are of good quality and worth their price. The Ford Motor Company of Detroit drives 2 cars out of every batch into a thick wall at 30 M.P.H. to assess their quality through examining the wreckage. Capitalists, or monopoly capital, cannot get by without "reputation" in society. This "reputation" mainly consists of the quality of their products and their ability to repay debts. However, guaranteed quality is the most important factor. Recently there have been a series of crashes of Douglas aircraft, resulting in cancelled orders, while the order books are full for Boeing aircraft because of their fine quality. I hold that socialist enterprises too should establish a reputation centered on high product quality; they too should strive to win the trust of the state and people through competition in product quality.

## 4. Energy and inflation have become headaches for the entire United States.

The United States produces 4.6 billion tons of oil a year, and it wastes as much as 900 million tons a year. Everyone in the United States has been talking about the energy problem since the Iranian problem started. The United States now has no alternative but to print money to pay its military expenditures, thus causing a decline in the value of the floating dollar. As the dollar has lost value, the price of gold recently rose far beyond the 600 dollar an ounce level. Currency in circulation has increased by 6 percent a year in the past 5 years; it was predicted to increase by 12 to 13 percent in 1979, and it actually increased by 14 percent.

The U.S. economy enjoyed 4 years of revival after the 1974-75 recession. This revival caused big consumer spending and house purchases, while also promoting the development of science and technology. However the country has now entered a new recession. Many American economists, industrialists and bankers hold that this recession will end in the fourth quarter of this year. They say that this recession is milder than that of 1974-75, being equivalent to only one half of it. However some say that this recession will be deeper than the last one. The unemployment rate may reach 8 percent (8.5 percent, according to one Chicago bank) or a bit more, and as many as 8 million may be unemployed. "The wind rushing through a tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains"; the U.S. economic recession keeps Americans on tenterhooks.

The U.S. Government adopts the method of paying relief funds to deal with unemployment, thus somewhat easing the class contradictions. The contradiction between the development of the productive forces and the capitalist production relations is expressed in the frequent arrival of crises (they used to occur once in about 10 years, now it is once in about 5 years), but on the other hand, because there are surplus materials (the development of the productive forces), monopoly capital is able to pay relief funds to unemployed workers and possesses the material conditions for easing class contradictions. Of course I do not mean that the production surpluses of capitalism can turn into material conditions for prolonging the life of the capitalist system; what I mean is that the development of the productive forces and capitalist modes of production are not mutually compatible. Monopoly capital, which has experience in struggle, uses this material condition to enable unemployed workers to receive 100 or 200 dollars relief a month for a certain period of time, thus preventing them from starving to death or from rising in revolution. Hopes for social change in the United States will have to await development of the contradictions in the United States, but this volcano does not yet seem to have reached the stage of erupting.

## 5. On the question of social morals in America.

U.S. science and technology is still developing in competition, but the following situation is developing along with science and technology: As the social productive forces rise ever higher, the organic structure of capital also increases daily, while the convertible capital used for paying the workers falls lower and lower in proportion to total capital. Thus unemployment, joblessness, poverty and moral deterioration among the masses become more and more serious. Cases of robbery are endless, while car theft has become a part of everyday life. Prostitutes and human demons (male prostitutes) openly go around in New York, and not even Washington has escaped this situation. Not long ago some 300,000 homosexuals demonstrated in the streets of San Francisco demanding an end to discrimination against them. As for disappearing wives, this seems to have become a common thing in U.S. society. In recent years the U.S. police have annually dealt with 125,000 cases of "eloping wives" and "disappearing wives." New York is the "paradise for eloping wives."

This situation of social morals is an incurable headache in the United States.



## RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON SOVIET-AFGHAN TREATY

HK090801 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 80 p 6

[RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article: "A Gross Provocation to World Opinion"]

[Text] The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA announced on 5 April the ratification by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of a so-called treaty signed between the Afghan and Soviet governments on the "temporary stay" of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Despite the strong demand voiced by world public opinion for the Soviet Union to immediately and completely withdraw its army of aggression from Afghanistan and the relevant resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly and the conference of Islamic foreign ministers, the move by the highest organ of state power in the Soviet Union to invest the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan with a semblance of legal authority in the form of a treaty on the presence of the Soviet troops there has constituted a gross provocation on the part of the Soviet hegemonists against world public opinion and international justice.

During the past months, Moscow has repeatedly stated that it would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan only when there is a "joint guarantee" from other countries for the "complete termination" of "outside interference" in Afghanistan. The "theory of conditional withdrawal" spread by the Soviet hegemonists aims at creating a false impression that they are ready for a "political settlement" of the Afghan issue and at duping the world public. What is more, by accusing others of what they themselves have committed, the Soviet hegemonists are trying hard to find an excuse to perpetuate their military occupation of Afghanistan. However, instead of pulling its troops back from Afghanistan during this period, the Soviet Union has continued to send more troops there. Their troops are now equipped with surface-to-air missiles, the latest model helicopters and many other weapons. They are preparing for a large-scale "spring offensive" against the Afghan patriotic forces. On top of this, the Soviet Union has now dished out this "treaty" on the "temporary stay" of its troops in Afghanistan. Everyone knows that in the political dictionary of the Kremlin, "temporary stay" actually means "permanent" occupation. Two months after its invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Moscow signed a treaty with the authorities in Prague on the "temporary" deployment of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia. Now 12 years have passed and the Soviet troops are still there "temporarily." This current treaty that the Soviet Union has signed with the Kabul regime resembles in every way, from its content to its diction, the 1968 treaty between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. This proves to the world that the Soviet Union will maintain its military occupation of Afghanistan and keep it as a Soviet appendage.

Since its invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has been strongly condemned by international public opinion and many countries have imposed sanctions against it. This, plus the stout resistance of the Afghan people, has placed the Soviet Union in a tight corner. However, Moscow is bent on having its own way and prefers to hold on to Afghanistan. This is by no means accidental. The invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet hegemonists has been a major step in the Kremlin's global strategy to thrust south to the Indian Ocean, to interfere in the Persian Gulf and to establish Soviet control on the oil routes--the lifeline of the West. On the other hand, the regime in Kabul is propped up by the bayonets of the Soviet troops. Once these troops are pulled out, the Kabul regime would crumble instantly and the Soviet plan to use Afghanistan as a stepping stone for thrusting southward would come to naught. Therefore, it would be a grievous mistake to underestimate the Soviet Union's strategic intentions in invading Afghanistan and its plan for the long term military occupation of that country.

The international situation in recent years tells people that the Soviet hegemonists are insatiably avaricious. They will get hold of whatever they desire to possess by fair means or foul and they will hold on to whatever they have grabbed and will not give it up of their own accord. There is a Russian proverb that says: "Words alone will not kill mosquitoes." Trying to persuade the ferocious Soviet hegemonists to give up what they have conquered is like negotiating with a tiger for its hide. It is an out-and-out illusion. The Afghan people are currently waging a staunch armed struggle against the Soviet occupation of their motherland. All countries upholding international justice are duty-bound to extend more practical assistance to the Afghan people so that they can deal even heavier blows to the Soviet occupation forces and drive them out of Afghanistan in the end!

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON SOVIET THREAT TO MIDDLE EAST

OW131914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Roundup by XINHUA correspondent: "Storm Clouds Gather in Gulf Area"]

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union, taking advantage of its favourable strategic position obtained by its occupation of Afghanistan, is pressing still harder its strategy of driving south to the Persian Gulf in an attempt to put under its control the oil supply bases and oil transport route vital to the existence of the Western countries. Judging from Soviet leaders' speeches and Soviet propaganda, the Soviet Union's southward drive is aimed at pressing the international community to recognize its occupation of Afghanistan as a fait accompli and acknowledge the Persian Gulf as its "sphere of interests" and its right of access to oil sources and participation in "international guarantee" for the oil route, thus squeezing the United States out of the area.

Last February Leonid Brezhnev warned the United States that "our power and capability are immense," and that "to make provocation against us will get nowhere." Since its invasion of Afghanistan, Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean has been drastically reinforced. Its warships there were once augmented to more than 30. Among them was a 40,000-ton supply ship. A 13,000-ton amphibious vessel carrying marines has recently sailed into the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union has reinforced its military encirclement from southwest, northeast and north around the oilfields in the Gulf area. The New York TIMES in an article entitled "Moscow's Goal in Afghanistan: Encircle Iran?" pointed out on April 6, "Analysts in Washington and in the capitals of allied nations agree that the Russians have the military resources in Afghanistan and in districts near the Iranian frontier to seize the two key points in that country--the oilfields and Tehran--before effective military intervention by the United States or its allies."

Prior to the U.S. announcement to sever its diplomatic relations with Iran, Moscow overtly called on Iran to release the American hostages while covertly it encouraged that country to hold the hostages. After the rupture of U.S.-Iran relations, Moscow added fuel to the fire by spreading the word that the U.S. would "resort to armed force" and "enforce a blockade from the sea" by "laying mines in the harbors". Meanwhile, it proclaimed its opposition to "any U.S. military and economic attempts against Iran" and its willingness to "maintain and develop the relations between the Soviet Union and Iran."

The Soviet propaganda machine has also made a big fanfare about the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq. The Soviet clandestine radio stations along its border areas broadcast day and night in Persian, Kurdish and Azerbaijani languages in an attempt to stir up strife between national minorities and the central governments in Iran, Iraq and Turkey.

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Moscow has also fostered pro-Soviet forces in Iran and let these elements worm their way into workers and students' organizations, army and even religious groups to take control of these organizations. The Soviet Union has also capitalized on the situation in the Gulf area to poison the relations between the U.S. and its allies. It raised a cry and hue that the Americans would "blow up the oil areas" to deprive Western Europe and Japan of the vital oil sources. It claimed that in severing its diplomatic relations with Iran the U.S. did not take into account the interests of its Western allies and Japan at all. It put across messages of the advantages of closer economic cooperation to those Western countries which have depended on the Soviet Union for the supply of part of their oil and other raw materials.

Moscow recently talked more than once about the "unsteady situation" in the Gulf area and "a single spark will set the powder keg on fire". However, one may well ask how the serious situation in the Persian Gulf has been brought about. The Soviet threat against the area itself has provided the unmistakable answer and has aroused the anxiety and concern of all peace-loving countries and people in the world.

CPSU TO ATTEND EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES MEETING

OW121525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 12 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Moscow, April 12 (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has "studied" and "accepted" the invitation sent by the Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist Party of France to attend the conference of the communist and workers' parties in Europe which is scheduled to be held in Paris from April 28 to 29, the Soviet paper PRAVDA reported today. The conference is believed to be wirepulled by the Soviet Communist Party with the aim of persuading the communist and workers' parties in Europe to support the Soviet external policy and to exert pressure upon the United States and West European countries. So far, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Italian Communist Party, the Spanish Communist Party have announced not to attend the Paris conference.

Recently, PRAVDA time and again quoted statements or organs of other communist parties to indirectly express displeasure with those communist parties refusing to attend the conference. It asserted that not to take part in this sphere of struggle means refusing to carry out their responsibilities and may prompt those forces eager for confrontation and aggravating international tension to take tougher stand.

SOVIET OFFICIALS ARRESTED IN 'CAVIAR SWINDLE'

OW150914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--The Soviet authorities have arrested more than 200 employees of the Fisheries Ministry, including top officials, in connection with a multimillion dollar caviar swindle which appears to be among the most serious economic crimes in Soviet history, said a Moscow despatch of the London FINANCIAL TIMES today. The report said that an official of the Soviet Internal Affairs Ministry acknowledged he was working on an investigation involving the scandal.

The investigation has been going on since February last year, when Aleksandr Ishkov resigned as fisheries minister, it said. Also replaced were other high officials, including Vladimir I. Rytov, a deputy minister, I.V. Nikonorov and V.P. Zaytsev, two ministry secretariat members; and S.I. Bushchyan, deputy chief of resources and fish products marketing. Aleksandr Ishkov has not been arrested, although the state prosecutor's office has demanded that he be charged. Other major figures are about to go on a trial, however, and the investigation continues, the report said. There is reported to be strong sentiment in favour of bringing Ishkov to trial because of the size of the operation and because top officials of an entire ministry were implicated.

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TANZANIAN VICE PRESIDENT CONCLUDES DPRK VISIT

OW121518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Pyongyang, April 12 (XINHUA)--Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania here yesterday, according to a KCNA report today. The Tanzanian delegation headed by Vice-President Aboud Jumbe, arrived here on April 8 on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Talks were held between the Tanzanian Government delegation led by Vice-President Aboud Jumbe and the Korean Government delegation led by Vice-President Pak Song-chol on April 9. The Tanzanian guests visited many places in the capital of Pyongyang and Hamhung City during their stay in the country. The delegation left here for China this afternoon.

YU QIULI FETED BY JAPANESE ECONOMIC GROUPS

OW141948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Osaka, April 14 (XINHUA)--Five organizations of economic circles in Kansai hosted a cocktail party here this evening to welcome Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli. Hosai Hyuga, president of the Kansai Economic Federation based in Osaka; Isamu Saeki, president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Murai, representative director of the Kansai Committee for Economic Development, and leading members of the two other organizations greeted Yu Qiuli at the party. Over 100 Japanese friends were present at the occasion.

On behalf of the host organizations, Hosai Hyuga said: "The steady economic development of China with a vast population and rich resources will not only exert a favourable influence on Japan's economic growth, but will contribute enormously to peace and stability in the world. This is what the entire Japanese people have been expecting."

Yu Qiuli said in reply: "We shall learn from your strong points and study from your experience. In the course of China's modernization, as far as needs and feasibilities are concerned, there exist vast possibilities for economic and technological cooperation between our two countries. We believe that as long as we make joint efforts in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit and through friendly consultations, we shall certainly break new ground in our cooperation."

Present at the party were Wang Xiaoyun, minister of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, and Wang Zhifan, Chinese consul-general in Osaka.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS JAPAN HUMAN STUDIES SOCIETY LEADER

OW141346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping today met with Seigen Tanaka, director general of the Society of Human Studies of Japan. During their conversation, the Chinese vice-premier and Mr. Tanaka talked about current international issues.

Mr. Tanaka, who makes frequent tours of Asian, African and European countries, arrived here on April 10 and was entertained at a dinner by Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. He will leave here to visit some southern Chinese cities before going home.



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CHINESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS TOKYO; OHIRA SENDS GREETINGS

OW121858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 (XINHUA)--The Japanese National Federation of Regional Women's Organizations (CHIFUREN) held a reception here this evening to greet the visiting delegation of the All-China Women's Federation. Present at the reception were over 110 Japanese women representatives and personages of various circles from many places including Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido.

Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira sent a letter of greetings to the reception. Speaking at the reception were You Otomo, chairman of the CHIFUREN; and Luo Qiong, vice-chairman of the All-China Women's Federation and head of the Chinese delegation. In their speeches, they wished the friendship between the women and people of the two countries to bloom like bright cherries.

The Chinese women's delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the CHIFUREN.

CHINESE OFFICIAL LECTURES ON HISTORICAL LINKS WITH JAPAN

OW100624 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1754 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr--The portrait of great master Jian Zhen on lacquered ramie shall be returned to China for a mobile exhibition in mid-April. At the invitation of some of the Standing Committee members and members of the CPPCC National Committee and the religious circles in Beijing, Zhao Puchu, chairman of the committee welcoming the mobile exhibition, today made a report entitled "The Mobile Exhibition of the Image of Great Master Jian Zhen Back in the Country."

In his report, Zhao Puchu described great master Jian Zhen's social activities and achievements before and after he visited Japan. He said: Beginning in 742 A.D. Jian Zhen had set out to go to Japan on six occasions in defiance of mounting difficulties and finally reached Japan in 753 A.D. This shows that the Chinese and Japanese peoples cherished friendly feelings at that time. Living in Japan for 10 years and with a strong sense of responsibility as a cultural messenger, Jian Zhen passed on Chinese culture and arts to Japan in the fields of Chinese literature, medicine, sculpture, painting and architecture and merged Chinese and Japanese culture and arts to supplement each other. He won the respect of the Japanese people for his endeavor.

Zhao Puchu said that all major events in history have long-lasting effects. The gate of cultural exchange between China and Japan swung wide open with Jian Zhen's trip to Japan. For over 1,200 years, in spite of periods of setbacks in cultural exchange between the two countries, cultural exchange has again been resumed and developed today thanks to the indefatigable efforts made by the people of the two countries.

He expressed hope that the mobile exhibition of great master Jian Zhen's image will further advance the cultural exchange between China and Japan and inspire the people of the two countries to remain as friends for generations to come.

Among those at today's report meeting were Wang Shoudao and Bancen Erdini Quqigyi Gyancan, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, and Hu Juewen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

## THAILAND CONTINUES RECOGNITION OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW150956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bangkok, April 15 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that Thailand would continue to support the seating of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations in the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session in September. He told reporters in the Foreign Ministry that after due consideration, the Thai Government continued to uphold the ASEAN stand, that is, Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people freely choose their own government. When asked for his view regarding withdrawal from recognition of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and extending recognition to the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime, Sitthi said that was only the opinion of some individuals. Thailand and ASEAN have never entertained such an idea, he said.

## VIOLENT ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS REPORTED IN INDONESIAN CITY

OW141934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--Curfew has been imposed last night in Ujung Pandang, capital of South Celebes (Sulawesi) following two nights of massive anti-Chinese riots and rampage in that city, AFP reported in a dispatch from Jakarta. The report said that the targets of Indonesian mobs during the two-day riots were mostly Chinese stores which were stoned, ransacked and wrecked. The Jakarta daily PELITA put the number of Chinese stores wrecked at 171 during the first violent night. According to the official Indonesian news agency, ANTARA, the mobs' "massive actions" took place in the main streets in Ujung Pandang. The authorities were reported to have "denied any spontaneous character" in the action but considered it as "being carried out in a coordinated way."

The anti-Chinese riot, according to a REUTER report, began on April 10 when rumours spread that a girl employed by one of the Chinese shopowners had died after being maltreated in his house. However, an announcement issued yesterday by officials in Ujung Pandang said that no foul play had been proved in the case of the dead girl and that the actions taken by rioters were totally irresponsible.

## ULANHU RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

OW120710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)--Hugh Alexander Dunn, the new Australian ambassador to China, this morning presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin was present.

## BRIEFS

HUNAN PORCELAIN EXPORTS--Changsha, 5 Apr--Orders placed for Hunan porcelain products by customers from Australia, Hong Kong and Macao totalled \$3.8 million at a recent porcelain trade talk in Hunan Province. Hunan has a long history in porcelain-making and is famous for its unique underglaze porcelain. Its porcelain products are now popular in 80 countries and regions. While in China, the customers visited ceramics factories in Liling County, a noted porcelain producing centre in Hunan, and saw thousands of samples in Changsha, including Chinese and Western style dinner services and cup sets, coffee sets, stoneware, and architectural and art ceramics products. [Text]  
[Beijing XINHUA in English 0119 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW]



## PAKISTAN DECIDES TO CLOSE MISSION IN HANOI

OW111919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, April 11 (XINHUA)--The Pakistan Government has decided to close its mission in Hanoi in view of the "ill-judged statements" by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong on the Kashmir issue during his current visit to India, according to APP today.

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman pointed out that during his current visit to India, Pham Van Dong described Kashmir as "part of the sacred territory of the Republic of India" and said that "Kashmir is an inalienable part of the territory of the Republic of India". The spokesman regretted that such ill-judged statements should have been made by Vietnam's premier in a hasty manner at Pakistan's expense in a bid to buy India's recognition of the puppet regime in Kampuchea.

## PAKISTAN, INDIA CONCLUDE BILATERAL TALKS

OW131952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, April 13 (XINHUA)--Pakistan and India are satisfied with "the progress already achieved toward normalization" and reaffirm their resolve to "take further steps for the progressive improvement of bilateral relations." Pakistan's Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi made this statement here this afternoon at a press conference given jointly by him and Sardar Swaran Singh, special emissary of the Indian prime minister, who is leaving here for home after a three-day visit to Pakistan.

Agha Shahi said, "A free and frank exchange of views took place on bilateral relations as well as the recent developments in the region and their serious implications for the security of South Asia." "The discussions have been constructive and will serve a positive purpose," he stressed. "Better understanding of each other's point of view has been achieved and differences of perceptions have been better understood," Agha Shahi said, adding that both sides expressed their desire to continue dialogue and consultations between the two countries.

Pakistan President Ziaul Haq received the Indian envoy yesterday. In the talks with the president, Singh said that the policy of the Indian Government is to "seek to cooperate with Pakistan to promote peace and security to the mutual benefit of both countries in accordance with the Simla agreement". He repeated the assurance that "India presented no security problem to Pakistan."

Singh said during his visit that Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi "sincerely desires to forge closer links for peace and friendship with Pakistan."

## INDIAN OPPOSITION LEADER ON RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

OW140130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, April 13 (XINHUA)--India and Pakistan should take full advantage of the "historical opportunity" to mend their fences and put behind the bitter heritage of the past, said Subramaniam Swamy, opposition member of the Indian Parliament, this evening. Speaking at the Karachi Press Club, he said that the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan had posed a joint threat to the subcontinent and required a collective response from the countries of this region.

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On relations between Pakistan and India, Swamy said that there should be a mutual confidence and a realization that both countries would stand to gain or lose together in view of the "threat from the northwest". The important thing was that Pakistan was facing a threat due to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. As such Pakistan was within her rights to strengthen her defence, he noted.

Swamy denounced the Vietnamese premier's recent "unsolicited" statement on disputed Kashmir as a "sort of a political bribe" to obtain India's recognition of the regime in Phnom Penh. He agreed that the Kashmir dispute should be settled through negotiations between Pakistan and India on the basis of the Simla agreement.

#### BANGLADESH PREMIER SUPPORTS RHODESIA'S INDEPENDENCE

OW131606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Dacca, April 13 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman has expressed Bangladesh consistent support for the Zimbabwean people in their struggle for national independence under the leadership of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, according to Radio Bangladesh today. His statement was made to reporters yesterday evening at Dacca Airport before his departure for Salisbury to attend the Zimbabwean independence celebrations. He said Bangladesh and Zimbabwe hold the same view on non-alignment, anti-colonialism and anti-racism. He expressed his confidence that the relations between Bangladesh and Zimbabwe will become stronger.

#### XIZANG DELEGATION CONCLUDES NEPAL VISIT

OW141326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Katmandu, April 14 (XINHUA)--The Tibet goodwill delegation of China left here for home this morning after winding up its ten-day friendly visit to Nepal.

The delegation, headed by Ren Rong, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was seen off at the China-Nepal border bridge by Nepalese Minister of State for Industry and Commerce B.P. Thebe and Nepalese Consul-General in Lhasa B. Sharma. Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Guangwei was also present.

On the eve of the Nepalese new year which falls on April 14, Ren Rong gave a dinner at the Chinese Embassy for the Nepalese friends. In his toast, Ren Rong paid high tribute to the Nepalese people on their achievements in developing industry, agriculture and tourism. He wished them still greater successes.

Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi said in reply that a friend in need is a friend indeed. Nepal-China friendship which has withstood the test of history will last for ever, he added.

During its stay in Nepal, the delegation visited industrial enterprises, a horticultural farm, a tourist centre and places of interest in the central, southern and eastern parts of the country.

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FRENCH MEDICAL DELEGATION DEPARTS BEIJING

OW150217 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--The medical delegation headed by Louis de Guiringaud, which has been visiting China for the China-France medical fortnight, left Beijing for home last night. The China-France medical fortnight was held from March 30 to April 14. During these two weeks, academic exchanges took place among the medical workers of the two countries. The French experts gave lectures and held discussions attended by over 7,000 Chinese medical workers. Their work was highly esteemed by their Chinese colleagues.

The French experts visited hospitals and medical research institutes in Beijing and Shanghai. In Shanghai, they watched operations with acupuncture anaesthesia at the No 3 People's Hospital and Ruijing Hospital, and saw a film about reimplantation of severed limbs conducted at the No 6 People's Hospital. In Beijing, the French delegates visited the capital hospital and heard reports by Chinese doctors. The French visitors expressed their appreciation of the progress Chinese medical workers had made, and expressed the hope that academic exchanges between the two countries would increase.

GISCARD'S BROTHER LEADS EUROPEAN TRADE DELEGATION TO BEIJING

OW070741 Hong Kong AFP in English 0730 GMT 7 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (AFP)--Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, president of the European Center for International Trade (ECIT) and brother of French President Giscard d'Estaing, arrived here today. He led a delegation of about 15 European ECIT industrialists who would follow up on contacts already made last year between ECIT and Chinese industrialists.

The ECIT president made an exploratory visit to China last September. ECIT is a private organization serving as a link between major European firms and industrial circles in developing countries. The delegation headed by Mr Olivier Giscard d'Estaing consisted of representatives of French, West German, British, Italian and Belgian firms in various industrial fields, including engineering, chemistry and nonferrous metal. Mr Olivier Giscard d'Estaing will stay in China for about 12 days, including one week in the Chinese capital.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ITALIAN CP LEADER BERLINGUER'S VISIT

Italian Journalists Interview Hu Yaobang

OW150512 Beijing XINHUA in English 0447 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said this morning that "the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people warmly support the efforts to strengthen unity and cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party on the basis of complete equality, independence and mutual respect." He said this to a group of Italian journalists before his first round of talks with Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

Hu Yaobang said: "The Chinese Communist Party is willing to establish, restore and develop relations with all working class parties that uphold independence and a correct position. But we firmly oppose those parties that flaunt the banner of 'communist party' but in effect bully other parties, interfere with other countries' internal affairs and even invade and occupy other countries' territory by force."

"If we do not draw a clear distinction between ourselves and these parties and wage a resolute struggle against them, then we are not conscientiously defending the dignity of the international communist movement. Nor can we effectively mobilize the working class and other people the world over to fight the hegemonists and wreckers of world peace."

Asked if it was possible for the Chinese Communist Party to hold talks with the Soviet Communist Party the same as with the Italian Communist Party, Hu Yaobang said: "I see no such possibility." Answering a question about the differences between the Chinese and Italian parties, Hu Yaobang said: "Our two parties are shouldering the historic missions entrusted to us by our time. I am sure that neither of our two parties has any interest in wrangling about the little interlude in our past relations. We want to emphasize unity and look forward to our great future. There is a well-known saying in China today, 'Unite and look forward'. We will in this spirit join the leading comrades of the Italian party in extensive, unconstrained and comradely discussions on an equal footing about all issues of mutual interest."

Hu Yaobang paid tribute to Enrico Berlinguer for his outstanding contributions to the building of the Italian Communist Party. "Berlinguer's thought and practice prove that he is a fine son of the Italian people, a splendid fighter in the international communist movement as well as an activist and statesman in safeguarding world peace, achieving the solidarity of international working class and winning justice and progress for the whole of humanity. He is also a good friend of the Communist Party and people of China."

Hu Yaobang extended a warm welcome to Italian journalists. "Your service will help strengthen the friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Italy," he said.

#### Berlinguer, Hu Yaobang Hold Talks

OW150802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, held their first round of talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere here this morning. Before the talks started, Hu Yaobang again extended a warm welcome to General Secretary Berlinguer and the other Italian comrades on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Chairman Hua Guofeng and the vice-chairmen. "The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people support the resumption of relations and holding of talks between the two parties on the basis of complete equality, independence and mutual respect," Hu Yaobang said. In reply, Berlinguer said: "A frank exchange of views between our two parties will help deepen our mutual understanding. The Communist Party and people of Italy are satisfied with the resumption of relations between our two parties. For this is not only in the interest of our two parties and peoples, but of the cause of world peace and progress as well."

Taking part in the talks were members of the delegation of the C.P.C. Central Committee: Ji Pengfei, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of its International Liaison Department; Li Yimeng, Feng Xuan and Wu Xueqian, deputy heads of the department; and Li Shuzheng, a bureau director in the department. Taking part in the talks were members of the delegation of the C.P.I. Central Committee: Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the leadership of the C.P.I.; Antonio Rubbi, member of the C.P.I. Central Committee and head of its External Liaison Department; and Angelo Oliva and Silvana Dameri, members of the C.P.I. Central Committee.



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VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURAL GROUP

OW141943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met with an agricultural delegation from Yugoslavia at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. The delegation is led by Sokolj Nimani, chairman of the Yugoslav side on the joint commission for cooperation on agriculture and the foodstuff industry between China and Yugoslavia, and vice-president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture of Yugoslavia.

The delegates arrived here on April 10 to attend the second session of the joint commission and to discuss items of cooperation in agricultural economy, science and technology. After consultation in the last few days, the two sides reached agreement to cooperate in plant-protection and plant-quarantine between China and Yugoslavia. A protocol to this effect is expected to be initialled.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu and Vice-Chairman Sokolj Nimani had a cordial conversation. Both expressed satisfaction with the progress made in cooperation in agricultural economy, science and technology between the two countries. They agreed that this cooperation held broad prospects and should be strengthened. Present on the occasion were chairman of the Chinese side of the joint commission and minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission He Kang and the Yugoslav ambassador, Mr. Mirko Ostojic.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES XINING VISIT

OW141340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Xining, April 14 (XINHUA)--The visiting Romanian Government economic delegation led by Gheorghe Oprea, first-deputy prime minister, left here for Beijing by air this morning after a two-day visit to this city on the Qinghai Plateau. Duan Zijun, vice-minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building, and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu accompanied the delegation to Beijing.

While staying here, the Romanian guests visited the Guangming chemical works where they acquainted themselves with the whole process of production and chatted cordially with the workers. Gheorghe Oprea praised the workers for their success in increasing production and improving quality. He expressed the hope that China and Romania would strengthen their cooperation in the economic field and share their experience in producing chemical products. They also toured scenic spots in the locality.

The Romanian guests were entertained at an banquet yesterday evening by Vice-Governors Zheng Xiaoxian and Ma Wanli on behalf of the provincial people's government. The Romanian delegation arrived here from Xian by air yesterday morning. Upon their arrival in and departure from Xining, the Romanian guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by Vice-Governors Zheng Xiaoxian and Ma Wanli and Mayor of Xining An Guimin.

XINHUA REPORTS MILITARY COUP IN LIBERIA

OW121519 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)--A military coup was reported to have toppled the Liberian Government in Monrovia early today, according to reports received here.

Automatic fire broke out a few hours before dawn near the offices of President William Tolbert and the national radio was off the air although broadcasting was scheduled to start at 05:30 GMT. The official Liberia radio announced later that the coup was led by Army Master Sergeant Matthew Do. A military spokesman said President Tolbert was reportedly killed early today.

It was reported that all members of the Progressive People's Party, the sole opposition party in the country, were released. Leaders of the party had been under arrest on charges of treason and sedition after they held a mass meeting calling for the resignation of President Tolbert and a nationwide general strike early last month. The party was banned on March 28 by an act of the legislature, leaving Liberia a one-party state under the True Whig Party.

Chen Muhua Cancels Visit

OW150922 Paris AFP in English 0858 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (AFP)--Chinese Vice-Premier Mrs Chen Muhua has cancelled an official visit she was to make to Liberia. The cancellation followed the weekend coup which overthrew President William Tolbert. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that "in the present situation" Mrs Chen Muhua would not go to Liberia "for the time being." He made no comment on the coup which was reported without detailed analysis in the official Chinese press.

Mrs Chen Muhua has just paid an official visit to Mauritania and (?planned to) visit Liberia and then Algeria, the last stages of a six-nation African tour. President Tolbert paid an official visit to China in June 1978, an occasion used by Beijing for virulent denunciation of Soviet and Cuban policy in Africa. China and Liberia have been increasingly cooperating following the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1977.

HUANG HUA LEAVES FOR RHODESIA, OTHER NATIONS

OW111216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang left here this afternoon to attend the celebrations of the independence of Zimbabwe. They will also pay a friendly visit to Tanzania and Mozambique later.

Makes Brief Visit to Seychelles

OW131904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife paid a short visit to Seychelles today on their way to attend the celebrations of Zimbabwe's independence, according to a report from Victoria.



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Seychelles Foreign Minister Jacques Hodoul gave a luncheon in honour of them. In a warm and friendly conversation at the luncheon, the two ministers expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Seychelles would be further developed.

#### Arrives in Tanzania

OW140127 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, April 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife arrived here this evening to pay a friendly visit to Tanzania.

Huang Hua said that he will exchange views with Tanzanian leaders on problems of common interest and other issues of international turbulence. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0750 GMT on 14 April reports the preceding sentence as follows: Huang Hua said that he will exchange views with Tanzanian leaders on how to establish a new international economic order, especially economic development in the Third World, and on problems of common interest and other issues of international turbulence.]

The Chinese guests were welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa and other Tanzanian officials. Chinese Ambassador He Gongkai was also present.

The Chinese foreign minister told newsmen at the airport that situation was developing favourably towards the complete liberation of the African Continent. However, he pointed out: "Today there are still a lot of trouble regions in the world which we are very much concerned."

Huang Hua and his party will leave here on April 16 for Zimbabwe to attend the independence celebrations.

#### FANG YI HOSTS BANQUET FOR TANZANIAN VICE PRESIDENT

OW131845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi said today that world peace could be preserved only when the Third World countries and all other countries that upheld justice and loved peace unite and frustrate hegemonist attempts of aggression and expansion.

Speaking at a banquet he gave in honour of visiting Vice-President Aboud Jumbe from Tanzania, Fang Yi said: "The hegemonists constantly stir up troubles and engage in aggression and expansion all over the world. It is the Third World countries which bear the brunt of all this, and many a country in Africa, the Middle East and southwest Asia are directly victimized. We learn from historical experience and real life that the hegemonists are insatiable, that they will reach out for a yard after taking an inch. To implore the hegemonists to give you peace in exchange for your compromise and concession is tantamount to asking a tiger to surrender its skin."

"As always," he declared, "the Chinese people will continue to support the people of southern Africa in their struggle for national independence and all the African people in their struggle for the complete liberation of their continent."

The vice-premier noted: "Both China and Tanzania are developing countries of the Third World. We both face the arduous tasks of developing the national economy, improving the people's living standard and eradicating poverty and backwardness. We both need a peaceful international environment in which to carry out our national reconstruction."

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He said that "the Chinese Government and people dearly cherish Sino-Tanzanian friendship which was meticulously fostered by the leaders of our two countries." He expressed the belief that Vice-President Jumbé's current visit would make a fresh contribution to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

In his speech, Vice-President Jumbé said that during the meeting with Premier Hua Guofeng this afternoon the participants in his delegation were able to enlighten themselves on many crucial matters and emerged with a clear view of China's commitments and challenges. "We appreciate your efforts to fulfill the tasks you have set before you and wish you resounding victories. We have complete faith in your ability to do so and we are wholly with you in your endeavours," he added.

The vice-president went on to say that "there are so many trouble spots in Asia, Africa and Latin America that it calls on all peace-loving people to intensify their vigilance, jealously guard their unity, solidarity and sovereignty and act in coordination. Otherwise...people in the Third World countries will be the biggest victims of all this disorder and machination." He reaffirmed Tanzania's continued support for the just struggle of the peoples of Arab countries and the Palestinian people in particular, and its demand that Israel abandon her policies of intervention and aggression and withdraw her forces from all occupied Arab territories.

He paid tribute to the active support China had generously given to the patriotic forces in Zimbabwe, which, he said, vividly reflected China's unwavering commitment to the just cause of the Zimbabwe people.

"Southern Africa is still not liberated," he stated. "We are committed to support the oppressed people in Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle to gain their freedom and dignity. They have heroically demonstrated their determination to carry on the fight for that freedom and dignity whatever the sacrifices involved. They certainly deserve the support and assistance of all the freedom- and peace-loving people. We are confident that China will continue to play her outstanding role."

Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Hu Juewen attended the banquet. Also present were leading members of departments concerned of the government and the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Job M. Lusinde and Mrs. Lusinde and officials of the embassy.  
[as received]

ZAMBIA'S PRESIDENT KAUNDA CONTINUES VISIT TO CHINA

Tours Nanjing

OW131426 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Accompanied by Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi and Governor Hui Huyu, President Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia and other distinguished Zambian guests toured Nanjing today and were given a rousing welcome.

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This morning Red flags fluttered in the compound where a certain Nanjing PLA unit was stationed. Imbued with profound friendship for the Zambian people, the commanders and fighters lined up in formation to greet the distinguished guests. When President Kaunda and his party arrived in the compound, Zhang Xiqin, deputy commander, and other responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units stepped forward to warmly shake hands with the distinguished guests. After listening to a briefing on the past achievements of the PLA units, President Kaunda and his entourage visited the exhibition room of military equipment, a pharmaceutical plant and a bean curd mill run by the PLA units and he learned about the livelihood of the commanders and fighters. They also watched a live ammunition target practicing demonstration designed for distinguished guests.

In the afternoon colored banners fluttered and posters to welcome the Zambian guests were everywhere in Dongshan Township of Jiangning County. Braving drizzling rain, people were dancing and singing along the main thoroughfares to warmly welcome the Zambian guests. Amid this warm atmosphere, President Kaunda visited a silk weaving mill, a farm machinery plant and an iron and steel mill in the county. During his visit President Kaunda highly praised the workers of the silk weaving mill for their spirit of self-reliance and for building all enterprises industriously and thriftily. The distinguished Zambian guests also visited the Chang Jiang bridge at Nanjing and toured Xuanwu Lake and Dr Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum. They were given a rousing welcome wherever they went.

#### Tours Wuxi

OW141656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Wuxi, April 14 (XINHUA)--Members of the Wangzhuang people's commune on the outskirts of Wuxi City gave a warm welcome to President Kaunda and other distinguished Zambian guests when they visited the commune this morning. The Zambian president and his party were accompanied by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Gong Weizhen, vice-governor of Jiangsu Province; and Ma Jian, mayor of Wuxi.

They made a round of a farm machinery plant, a livestock farm, an irrigation and drainage pumping station and a scientific farming centre. Noting that the commune had expanded production year after year, President Kaunda wished the commune even greater success in the future. President Kaunda also visited Wuxi City's industrial exhibition and cruised on the scenic Taihu Lake.

The Zambian president's party arrived here this morning from Nanjing. They were seen off at the Nanjing Airport by Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu Province.

#### BRIEFS

BENIN SPORTS COMPLEX SITE--Cotonou, 9 Apr--Dankoro Soule, minister of youth and sports of Benin, inspected the construction site of a sports complex here today in the company of Chinese Ambassador Zhang Junhua. The minister met Benin workers and technicians and Chinese personnel working on the site. Situated in the northwestern suburbs of the capital, the complex being built with Chinese aid consists of a stadium capable of seating 31,000 spectators, and a gymnasium with 5,000 seats. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW]

## XINHUA ON TRIAL OF TAIWAN DISSIDENTS

OW131922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)--Following the conclusion of the court martial of Huang Hsin-chieh and seven other non-Kuomintang figures arrested in connection with the Kaohsiung incident on March 28, the Taiwan authorities are now preparing to prosecute the other arrestees.

Foreign news agency and Taiwan and Hong Kong press reports say a military prosecutor has asserted that the defendants should be penalized under the charge of inciting a rebellion. According to these reports, during the court martial which began on March 18, statements and confessions obtained from the defendants by intimidation, coercion and other means were presented in the charges. Yet despite the rejection by the eight defendants of the charges against them, the military prosecutor asserted that they should be penalized under the charge of "inciting a rebellion" as specified in item one of Article Two on the regulations regarding the punishment for rebellion. The Kuomintang's CENTRAL DAILY NEWS in Taiwan published the full text of this article, asserting that the death penalty may be handed down.

During the 9-day trial, the Taiwan authorities failed to produce conclusive evidence against the defendants. Huang Hsin-chieh and the other defendants repudiated the "confessions" purported to have been made of their "free will". The "confessions," they said, were in fact not written by them but by others. When they told how the Taiwan authorities had used intimidation, coercion, torture and humiliation to obtain the confessions, the Taiwan military judicial officials found themselves in a very embarrassing situation.

Huang Hsin-chieh and the others charged the Taiwan authorities with besieging and suppressing the masses to provoke the Kaohsiung incident. They persistently demanded that the court should make a detailed investigation but this was turned down.

It is well known that the Taiwan authorities are wont to fabricate charges against Taiwan compatriots who call for patriotic and democratic rights. In this particular case, the Taiwan authorities even framed up the charge of "serving the united front work of bandits". In fact, by stooping to the unscrupulous use of frame-ups with the intention to suppress the patriotic and democratic movement in the province and hamper the cause of reunification of the motherland, the Taiwan authorities are holding themselves up to worldwide ridicule.

Taiwan compatriots as well as people on the mainland are closely following the development of the Kaohsiung incident. It is well-known that all interested parties on the mainland firmly oppose the "movement for the independence of Taiwan" as well as the suppression of the people in Taiwan on various pretexts. Public opinion here considers that the Taiwan authorities would be well advised to be more realistic, put the interests of the nation and themselves first, and turn back before it is too late by stopping the trial and persecution of Kaohsiung incident arrestees and releasing them at an early date.



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GU MU ON BUYING HOMES BY INSTALLMENT PLAN

OW150846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--More Chinese citizens will be given the opportunity this year to buy state-built houses on the installment plan, Vice-Premier Gu Mu said at a national conference on construction that closed here yesterday. The conference, called to study ways to make better use of investment and speed up construction, was attended by leading officials in charge of capital construction from all parts of China.

Gu Mu said buyers could pay for the houses in a lump sum or pay installments over ten or 15 years. He said this would be one way to solve the housing difficulties in Chinese cities. The state would also help citizens to build their own homes and would provide them with the materials.

The installment plan proved successful last year in Xian, Shaanxi Province, and Nanning, Guangxi Zhung Autonomous Region and some other cities. This year it will be introduced to Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjing, Sichuan, Jiangsu, and other parts of the country.

Gu Mu said that the state, regional authorities, factories and individuals should all play a part in the urban construction drive. The vice-premier also said that one of the basic tasks for the construction industry this year is to make more efficient use of finances and materials.

Last year, he said, the construction of key projects was ensured by halting or postponing 348 large and medium-scale projects and the scrapping of 4,500 small projects. The result was that 468 large and medium-scale projects were completed--the best rate for several years.

Gu Mu said that China is planning to continue to build new factories but that it would also place stress on tapping the potential of the 400,000 factories already operating. This year the construction industry would concentrate on strengthening agriculture, light industry, energy and transport and communications.

He also told the conference that this year the state is devoting 16 per cent of its investment to farming against 12.8 per cent last year. The government had set aside an extra 2,000 million yuan for the development of light industry, although it had already increased its investment in this sector.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON ARMY DISCIPLINE, POLITICAL WORK

On Strengthening Discipline

OW132057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Report on JIEFANGJUN BAO 13 April commentary: "Earnestly Strengthen Army Discipline and Maintain Required Standards of Appearance and Bearing"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr--JIEFANGJUN BAO today frontpages a report on the first battalion of a certain unit under the Beijing Garrison Command conscientiously implementing the "routine service regulations," "regulations concerning discipline" and "regulations on military training" issued by the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission in an effort to promote education and training of the unit as well as to achieve the various assigned tasks.

JIEFANGJUN BAO also carries a commentary entitled: "Earnestly Strengthen Army Discipline and Maintain Required Standards of Appearance and Bearing." The commentary calls on the leadership at all levels to pay attention to doing a good job in strengthening army discipline and maintaining required standards of appearance and bearing as well as in fostering a fine work style for the army, in order to achieve outstanding results in accelerating the modernization and standardization [zheng gui hua 2973 6016 0553] of our army.

The commentary points out: As a result of conscientiously implementing, since the beginning of this year, the instructions issued by the PLA General Staff and General Political Department on strengthening army discipline and maintaining required standards of appearance and bearing, handling affairs in line with the three sets of major regulations, and persisting in observing regulations and maintaining standards in daily life, a majority of units in the whole army have made more progress than ever in strengthening army discipline and maintaining required standards of appearance and being and have improved both work style and discipline. However, this is still far from meeting the demands of revolutionizing and modernizing our army, not to mention the expectations of the masses of the people. This certainly deserves our special attention.

Army discipline, appearance and bearing are symbols of the army's fighting capacity, a significant manifestation of the quality of troops. The fine discipline and uniformity in appearance as well as strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions have long been the glorious tradition of our army. Whether during the war years or during the period of socialist construction, our army--from generals to privates--attached great importance to army discipline and their conduct, conscientiously trying to dress neatly, behave properly and unaffected, observe discipline and be courteous and always respect the government and people. Therefore, they enjoyed high prestige among the masses of people. As a symbol of the People's Army and revolutionary armymen, army discipline as well as the armymen's appearance and bearing represent the mental attitude of the army and indicate whether or not the army possesses education, morale and a fighting capacity.

We must take the strengthening of army discipline and maintaining required standards of appearance and bearing as important tasks, pay close attention to them and carry them out well so that our army will really become, in the eyes of the masses, an army with high political consciousness, culture and military quality and will therefore be further supported and welcomed by the masses with greater sincerity.

The commentary says: The problem we have now is that some comrades hold that the "discipline, appearance and bearing of the army is a matter of little significance. It makes no difference if they do not come up to our expectations, for they will never affect fighting capacity." This attitude is wrong, and it does not tally with facts. Fighting capacity comes from the army's gallant appearance, strict discipline and fine work style. An army that is sloppy, undisciplined and unorganized in peacetime can hardly pass the stiffest test when fighting. Therefore, we must start with paying attention in peacetime to such minor points as the appearance, discipline and bearing of armymen as well as their manners and orders in work and life so as to strengthen their sense of organization, discipline and actions; foster a work style of resolutely obeying orders, following instructions, abiding by discipline, acting resolutely and bravely, and being prompt and flexible in actions.

The commentary also says: We do not need more profound reasons for implementing the three sets of major regulations and for doing a good job in strengthening army discipline and maintaining required standards of appearance and bearing of the army. What is important is for everyone to set strict demands, for leadership to take the lead and to pay attention to fostering a fine work style.



All we have to do is to implement the instructions. No matter how well you talk about discipline and work style, it is of no avail unless you enforce it conscientiously. To put a fine system into practice and to foster a fine work style is a task that has to be basically carried out regularly and that demands arduous endeavors. And that is exactly why we must be strict in carrying out supervision, in setting our demands, in fostering our work style, in enforcing discipline and in putting our system into practice. We must make efforts to change evil practices started by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," conscientiously implement rules and regulations, and revive and carry forward the fine traditions of our army in attaching importance to discipline, appearance and the bearing of the army, in being polite, in abiding by discipline, in finding pleasure in helping others and in promoting fraternal unity. Cadres at all levels must set examples, exert influence on and lead subordinates with their own exemplary behavior. Leadership and leading organs must take the lead in executing whatever is required of troops; cadres must take the lead in doing whatever is required of fighters. Every comrade must not only earnestly practice what one advocates but also practice perseveringly. We must carry over what we do on the drill ground to what we do in the various tasks of our daily work; we must always carry out our task in the same conscientious spirit whether leaders are with us or not, whether we are outdoors or indoors and whether we are on a collective or individual outing.

JIEFANGJUN BAO says in its report: Taking the conscientious implementation of the three sets of major regulations, the strengthening of army discipline and maintaining required standards of appearance and bearing and the fostering of the army's fine workstyle as important tasks in army building in the new situation, the first battalion of a certain unit under the Beijing Garrison Command has paid close attention to this task and has carried it out resolutely and well. In the past few years, this battalion has been commended several times at various large-scale meetings by general headquarters, Beijing PLA units and the Beijing Garrison Command for maintaining a neat appearance and being highly disciplined.

In pointing out the fact that the first battalion has done a good job in strengthening army discipline and maintaining required standards of appearance and bearing by attaching importance to ideological education and by fostering a fine work style through starting with each action bit by bit, the report says: Cadres of this battalion set examples by setting strict demands on themselves in accordance with rules and regulations and in doing so, they also dared to set demands on cadres at company and platoon levels. As a result, there emerged within the whole battalion a lively situation in which everyone strives to be models of observing army discipline and maintaining required standards of appearance and bearing.

#### On Improving Political Work

OW150438 Beijing Domestic Service in Madarin 2230 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The JIEFANGJUN BAO today frontpages a commentary, entitled "It Is Necessary To Have Specialists in Political Work." The commentary points out: Political work represents in itself a branch of science. In order to become a qualified cadre in the field of political work, it is logical for the masses of cadres in political work to become experts and professionals of this particular branch of science--political work. Therefore, it is necessary for the cadres in the field of political work to master the basic theory and knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and to study and implement well the line, principles and policies laid down by the party.

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Meanwhile, they should fully understand the basic contents and fine traditions of our army's political work, have a good command of their own vocational work, and possess a certain cultural level and scientific knowledge, including military knowledge.

The commentary points out: Generally speaking, what we really need are well-trained cadres in political work who can be qualified as specialists in political work. Each and every cadre in political work must study assiduously and work still harder to become a specialist in political work.

#### PLA COMMANDERS, FIGHTERS SING REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

OW120228 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1721 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr--In response to the PLA General Political Department's call, leading comrades of the Beijing and Kunming PLA units joined in vigorously singing revolutionary songs.

The commanders and fighters said that we must let progressive and healthy revolutionary songs fill our daily life and fire our fighting will to work hard for the four modernizations and defend our motherland. Immediately upon receiving the "circular for vigorously promoting activities of singing revolutionary songs in the entire army," issued by the PLA General Political Department's Cultural Department on 8 April, leading organs of the Beijing and Kunming PLA units promptly organized special song instruction contingents. The cultural work groups and teams currently visiting the troops were instructed to visit unit offices and company-level units and teach them to sing the 12 revolutionary and other songs recommended for the entire army by the PLA General Political Department's Cultural Department.

On the evening of 10 April, leading organs of the Kunming PLA units organized a large-scale song soiree. Commander Zhang Zhixiu, First Political Commissar Liu Zhijian and other leading comrades attended and enthusiastically learned the revolutionary songs. Su Ce [5685 4593], Deputy director of the Cultural Department and a song writer, taught and led other cadres and fighters to sing the song "Follow the Communist Party" line by line. Spirits were high during the loud songfest.

Leading organs of the Beijing PLA units also held a large singing party that evening. Commander Qin Jiwei and other leading comrades as well as over 100 corps- and division-level leading cadres attended the party and joined other cadres and fighters in loudly singing the 12 revolutionary songs recommended by the PLA General Political Department's Cultural Department.

#### NATIONAL PRODUCTION WORK CONFERENCE CONTINUES

OW111109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1744 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr--While summing up experience accumulated from last year's practice, the national work conference on increasing production, practicing economy, increasing income and reducing expenses by industrial and communications departments pointed out that there are five major advantages in industrial production by implementing the policy of combining planned regulation with market regulation with emphasis on planned regulation.

After the policy of combining planned regulation with market regulation with emphasis on planned regulation was put forward by the central authorities last year, it was first carried out in the light and textile industries, and later spread to such areas as machinery, chemistry, metallurgy and electronics. This policy has created a direct impetus for the development of production.

According to statistics compiled by the departments concerned under the State Council, in commodity circulation in 1979 the industrial departments established 16,000 retail departments by themselves and sold 10.3 billion yuan worth of industrial products, accounting for 5.9 percent of total retail sales. In production, of the gross value of industrial output fulfilled in China last year, approximately 10 percent of industrial output value was achieved through market regulation; the proportion in market regulation accounts for 20 to 30 percent in areas where industry is fairly developed. This policy has played an important role in fulfilling and overfulfilling last year's state plan.

In view of the practice in each locality and department, there are five major advantages in practicing market regulation:

1. The policy has made up for the insufficiency of the state plan and revitalized many enterprises. For instance, a 1.5-percent decline was reported in light industrial production in the first half of last year, of which production under the second light industry department went down by a large margin. Afterwards, while taking some special measures to insure light and textile industrial production, the state also carried out market regulation and adopted various ways to promote the sales of products, thus playing a positive role in changing the passive situation. As a result, a 16.3-percent increase was registered in light industrial production in the second half of last year, not only making up for the production deficit but also overfulfilling the annual plan.
  2. As the combination of production with demand is promoted, industrial production is further linked to the needs of the society. For example, take the machine building industry. Through a combination of planned regulation with market regulation, enterprises can readjust their service orientation in line with the needs of society, gradually expand the domain of their services and further enable production to meet the needs of society. Of the total industrial output value achieved by the first department of machine building industry in 1979, 13.8 percent was achieved by relying on market regulation.
  3. It is favorable to promoting constant improvement of enterprise management and administration and to paying attention to increasing economic effects. In the past the state made up plans for plants, supplied them with materials and took care of their products. What plants had to do was promote production but not sales of products. Now that the market regulation has been implemented, products are now at the mercy of customer selection, and enterprises are beginning to have some ideas about management, quality, business accounting, competition and service. Many enterprises promote sales while promoting production and strive to win over customers in every possible way. They have not only carried out the policy of "three guarantees" [san bao 0005 0545] but also provided further guarantees in delivery, packaging, maintenance and repair, training of technical personnel and technical services.
  4. It is favorable to breaking the limits of regions and trades, to expanding economic interchange and to strengthening economic cooperation.
- Lastly, it is advantageous to supporting the development of collectively owned enterprises. In the past, collectively owned enterprises were not allowed to make out their supply orders. Both supplies for unified distribution and electrical and mechanical equipment that they needed failed to be included in the state plans and they were never supplied with what they needed. Now that market regulation is implemented, the supply problem can be partially solved.



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In addition, the development of market regulation plays an active role in promoting coordination between industrial and commercial departments and between industrial and trade departments, in reducing intermediate links, in speeding up circulation of commodities and in promoting reform of the current economic system.

#### LIGHT INDUSTRY INCREASES OUTPUT IN FIRST QUARTER

OW121226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)--The average daily output value of China's textile industry went up by 30 per cent in the first quarter of the year, compared with that in the same period of 1979. Statistics show that, instead of dropping in the first quarter as in previous years, the output of chemical fibres, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, prints, woollen fabrics, knitting wool, gunny-bags, silks and silk fabrics in China exceeded by 8.3 per cent to 18.5 per cent what was planned for the period.

The drive to increase production and practise economy resulted in a 7.3 per cent increase in the first quarter in tax and profits turned over by the textile industry to the state.

China's light industry fulfilled 25.3 percent of the state plan from January to March this year. Its total output value in the first three months of the year increased by some 21 per cent over last year.

The output of 15 major light industrial products including paper, sugar, sewing machines, watches, light bulbs, synthetic detergent, plastic products and dry batteries all set records in the first quarter of the year.

#### Reports on Light, Textile Industries

OW122039 [Editorial Report] Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese transmits four reports on 12 April dealing with development of light and textile industrial production:

At 0709 GMT, XINHUA transmits a 1,500-word report by its reporter in Tianjin, saying that many neighborhood plants in Tianjin have stopped the production of products in over-supply and have begun to produce wristwatches, thermo bottles and garments. The report says that, in an effort to readjust light industrial production, many farm machinery repair plants in Tianjin's suburban areas have been restructured and are producing spare parts for sewing machines. It says that glassware, garments, rugs and bicycle parts are being produced by joint enterprises sponsored by some light and textile industrial plants and some commune- and brigade-run enterprises.

The report introduces a series of readjustment measures meant to increase Tianjin's light and textile industrial production, and says that: "When these readjustment measures have been realized, there will be an increase in the production capacity of some 120,000 cotton spindles; the production capacity for bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, rugs, garments and dinnerware for export will increase by 20 to 87 percent and the output value of the light and textile industries will increase by 43 percent."



The report also says that: "In the first quarter of this year, Tianjin's light and textile industrial output value rose by 22.9 percent over the same period of last year, far exceeding the 9.1 percent increase for heavy industry." The report concludes: "The output of bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, TV sets, electric meters, rugs, garments and other light industrial products increased by 24 to 300 [as received] percent over the same period of last year."

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0724 GMT carries a 400-word report on the "relatively rapid growth" of the light and textile industries in Liaoning Province. "Compared with the same period of last year, the total output value of the province's light and textile industries rose by 31.8 percent in the first quarter, far exceeding the growth of its heavy industry," the report says. The report adds that despite a shortage of fuel, power and raw materials during the first quarter, the provincial department concerned cut the supply for certain other trades to insure the needs of the light and textile industries. "Despite as much as a 30 percent shortage of timber early this year," the report says: "The supplies department made all possible effort to supply the timber needed in the production of matches, pencils, sewing machine tables and wooden clocks."

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service at 0728 GMT carries a 400-word report on Jiangxi Province's light and textile industries. The report says that because of a sufficient electricity supply, the province fulfilled 26.7 percent of its annual output value plan during the first quarter, or one-third higher than that of the same period last year. Because of a sufficient power supply, the report notes, the province's 340,000 spindles of its textile industry were able to operate normally, thus increasing the output value of the textile industry by 45 percent. Also because of improvements in power supply, the report concludes, the province's first light industrial department also registered an increase of 22 percent in output value during the first quarter and the output of light bulbs, soap, porcelain wares, canned food, paper and other products which formerly were in short supply, exceeded production plans.

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0733 GMT carries a 450-word report on the growth of Beijing's light and textile industrial production. It says: "During the first quarter of the year, the output value of the municipality's light and textile industries rose by 26.3 percent over the same period of last year, far exceeding that of the heavy industry. Among the 48 major light and textile industrial products, the output of 21 of them increased by over 20 percent, and the output of the popular durable industrial products such as TV sets, radios, sewing machines and bicycles increased by one-third to over 400 percent over the same period of last year."

The report also says that the municipality's second light industrial department put into production over 3,000 new products during the first quarter. It adds that the department's output value was one-third higher than in the same period last year.

#### IMPORTS, EXPORTS INCREASE IN FIRST QUARTER

OW141242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--The total value of China's imports and exports for the first quarter of this year reached 11,070 million yuan, a 21.1 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year. Of this, export value was 5,660 million yuan, a 37.3 per cent increase, and import value was 5,410 million yuan, which represents an 8 per cent increase.

Among the exported commodities, the value of heavy industrial products was 95.7 per cent more than in the same period of last year, while the value of light industrial and textile products and agricultural and side-line produce was in each case 17 per cent greater than in the same period of last year.

Among the imports, the value of complete sets of equipment increased by 46 per cent and that of raw materials for the light and textile industries by 130 per cent.

#### FANG YI ATTENDS SICHUAN MINING FORUM

OW111039 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] According to a GUANGMING RIBAO report, the fourth scientific forum on comprehensive use of intergrowth minerals [gong sheng kuang 0364 3932 4349] was recently held at Panzhihua mine in Dukou Municipality, Sichuan Province.

Vice Premier Fang Yi attended and addressed the forum. It was announced at the forum that over the past year the exploitation of intergrowth mineral resources in China's Panzhihua-Xichang area has entered a new stage. In addition to proven resources of some 40 kinds of mineral deposits, including iron, vanadium, titanium and cobalt, scandium, a rare metal more precious than gold, has also been found during the past year.

Analysis and study show that scandium deposits at Panzhihua, (Hongge) and two other major mining areas are of relatively high quality, thus worth mining for industrial use. Also, gold was found in ferrous volcanic rocks for the first time in China in Muli County of Xichang Prefecture. The gold content of these rocks is relatively high and worth mining.

#### RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR DEVELOPING GOLD MINING

OW130901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr--Under the headline "Exploit and Collect Gold in Support of the Modernization Program," RENMIN RIBAO on 12 April reports the achievements of the nationwide mass gold mining campaign and, published a commentator's article entitled "Actively Develop a Mass Gold Mining Industry."

The report says: Mass gold mining has become an important force in China's gold production. The gold exploited by the masses now accounts for more than 30 percent of China's total gold production. The gold exploited by the masses organized by counties, communes, and production brigades in 1979 rose by 150 percent compared with 1975.

The gold extracted by the masses in Shandong in 1979 accounted for half of the amount produced by the province. Some 87 percent of the gold exploited by the masses of the province come from Yantai Prefecture. In the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region mass gold mining was carried out only in one banner (county) in 1974. Now the number of banners (counties) undertaking mass gold mining has increased to 15, with gold output reaching 5.5 times the 1974 figure. In Liaoning Province there were only 4 gold mining counties with 4 mining centers in 1974, against 15 gold mining counties with 47 gold mining centers in 1979. Gold output was tripled. In Sichuan Province the output of gold exploited by the masses in 1979 increased 9.7-fold compared with 1975. Mass gold mining has also made rapid headway in Henan, Hebei, Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Jilin and Heilongjiang.

The report adds: In the mass gold mining campaign, large numbers of advanced collectives and individuals have emerged in various localities; among them, the most outstanding are: the Yantai Prefectural Gold Company, the Zhaoyuan County Gold Mining Administration, Zhaoyuan County's Luoshan gold mine and the Rushan County Gold Chemical Industry Bureau in Shandong Province; the Miaoyang Prefectural Commune-Brigade Enterprise Bureau and the Seda County Commune-Brigade Enterprise Bureau in Sichuan Province; Lingbao County's Linghu gold mine in Henan Province; the Beipiao Country Gold Company and Baoguo lao commune gold mine in Liaoning Province; the Quahar Youyi Zhong Banner Gold Administration Station in Nei Monggol; and Qinglong County Sanjia gold mine in Hebei Province.

The paper's commentator's article points out that mass gold mining has become an important force in China's gold production. It says: China is a vast country with rich and widely spread gold resources. By developing mass gold mining activities we can tap the potential of odd and scattered small gold mines and also help in geological investigation, provide clues leading to exploring and discovering larger gold deposits for the state and promote greater development in gold production. Furthermore, China has a sufficient labor force. By assigning a certain amount of manpower in localities with gold resources to engage in gold mining, not only can we provide the state with hard currency in support of the modernization program but also can accelerate economic growth in the countryside and increase commune members' income. This is an important way of opening all avenues for production in localities with gold resources.

The article emphatically points out: All localities with gold resources or where gold exploitation was reported in the past should conscientiously study the experience gained by Shandong's Zhaoyuan County and other advanced counties, effectively strengthen leadership, grasp gold mining as an important project and do a good job in gold exploitation in a well planned and organized manner. Major gold mining prefectures and counties should set up and perfect gold exploitation administration offices. Special personnel should also be assigned in other gold mining prefectures and counties to administer and exercise strengthened leadership over gold exploitation.

The article adds: As an encouragement to prefectures and counties to develop the gold mining industry, an appropriate percentage of foreign exchange should be allocated to such prefectures and counties. No state funds earmarked for mass gold mining programs should be used for other purposes. The supply of materials needed for gold exploitation must be guaranteed.

The article holds that the organization of mass gold mining activities may be varied. It may be operated jointly by a country with its communes and brigades, or by the communes and brigades themselves. Individual exploitation should also be allowed.

#### RAIN FALLS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF COUNTRY

OW130800 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr--Since the beginning of spring, except for a large part of the north China [hua bei 5478 0554] area, where rainfall has been normal, there has been a lack of rain in other areas [including the northeast and the northwest] of the northern part of our country. Rainfall has been plentiful in the vast areas of the south, and overabundant in some areas in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang.

In addition, there has been frequent cold air activities, and air temperatures have continued to be on the low side. Thus, most parts of our country have experienced a "cold spring."

Since the spring festival and up to now, it has rained and snowed several times in the vast areas of the north. According to materials provided by the Central Meteorological Observatory, the serious drought that has lasted since last autumn and winter is gradually easing. A large part of the north China area, including Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing and Tianjin, had about 20 to 30 mm of rainfall in February and March. In the first 10 days of April, Shanxi and Hebei again had 10 to 20 mm of rainfall, and most parts of Shandong had as much as 30 to 50 mm of rainfall. The drought in these areas has been greatly alleviated.

The northeast, the northwest and the northern part of north China had less than 15 mm of rain in February and March, or 30 to 60 percent less than in the same period of a normal year, and there has been no improvement recently. In Guanzhong, Shaanxi, Longdong, Gansu, and some areas in the northeast, the drought is continuing or developing, causing difficulties for spring sowing.

There has been plenty of rainfall this spring in the vast areas of the south. In the area south of the Huai He and north of Wuling, there has been excessive rainfall. Rainfall in this area, which includes Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, some parts of Hubei, southern Jiangsu, southern Anhui, northeastern Fujian, and northeastern Guangxi, generally ranged from 100 to 400 mm in February and March, or 20 to 50 percent more than in the same period of a normal year. However, there has been a lack of rain in the southern parts of Yunnan, Guangdong and Guangxi and some parts of Sichuan, and the drought has not been relieved in these areas.

The abundance of rainfall in the south has provided favorable conditions for spring plowing, sowing and transplanting of seedlings. But the long spells of low temperatures and wet weather and the lack of sunshine have also brought unfavorable factors to agricultural production. In some areas, the sowing of early rice has been delayed, and the growth of wheat, rape, vegetables and other crops have also been adversely affected.

#### HONGQI ANALYZES LEFT, RIGHT OPPORTUNIST LINES

HK110300 Beijing HONGQI No 6 in Chinese 16 Mar 80 pp 35-38 HK

[Article by Huang Nansen, Zhang Yixing, Zhao Jiaxiang and Chen Zhannan: "The Relations of Revisionism, Dogmatism and Empiricism to the Political Line"]

[Text] What is revisionism? What is dogmatism? What is empiricism? What is their relation to the "left" and right opportunist political lines in the international communist movement? These issues were so confused over many years that for a time we were unable to correctly determine the nature of the political line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." For this reason, the clarification of these issues is not only necessary in terms of theory but is a meaningful thing to do in our present endeavor to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and its theoretical basis and sum up the experiences and lessons we have learned in the struggle between two lines and in theoretical and ideological struggles over the past three decades.

"Left" and right opportunism are two erroneous political lines in the international communist movement. Although they have some points in common, they also have their special features. They are at once interrelated and different from each other. [paragraph continues]



Both of these two erroneous political lines are incompatible with the objective development of revolution, but the "left" opportunist line outstrips this objective process. Both of these two erroneous political lines are out of step with the level of political consciousness of the masses. The right opportunist line lags behind the masses' level of political consciousness, but the "left" opportunist line is above this level. Both of these two erroneous political lines are unable to correctly handle class relations and correctly grasp the tactics of struggle. The right opportunist line preaches class conciliation; it favors class cooperation, yielding to and even knuckling under the bourgeoisie. The "left" opportunist line overestimates the enemy and magnifies the scope of class struggle; it maintains that whatever the circumstances, even if the revolution is at its ebb, we should not make compromises and concessions. This is manifested as Putschism and adventurism in action. Due to differences in social and historical conditions and due to changes in the situation of class struggle, these two erroneous political lines may occur alternately or at the same time. They may even transform themselves into each other. Although they each have their own distinctive features, they share the same qualities as far as their harm to the revolution is concerned. Their harm to the revolution varies according to the extent of their development and what kind of resistance they meet with, but in any case they will cause the revolution to suffer great setbacks or losses. It is completely wrong to think that "left" is better than right and to prefer being right.

Revisionism and dogmatism are two erroneous attitudes toward the basic principles of Marxism in the international communist movement. They are at once interrelated and different from each other. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in his "speech at the CCP national conference on propaganda works:" "Both dogmatism and revisionism run counter to Marxism. Marxism must certainly advance; it must develop along with practice and must not stand still. It would become lifeless if it remained stagnant and stereotyped. However, the basic principles of Marxism must never be violated; otherwise, mistakes will be made. It is merely dogmatism to approach Marxism from a metaphysical point of view and to regard it as something rigid. It is revisionism to negate the basic principles of Marxism and to negate its universal truth." In this passage, Comrade Mao Zedong gave us a marvelous explanation of revisionism and dogmatism. It is basically characteristic of revisionism to negate the basic principles and universal truth of Marxism and preach the theory that Marxism is "outmoded." It is basically characteristic of dogmatism to regard Marxism as a rigid dogma and mechanically apply it everywhere regardless of differences and changes in time, place and conditions. Both revisionism and dogmatism run counter to the principles of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and the principle of the unity of the general and individual characters of materialist dialectics. Thus, although they have their own characteristics and are different from each other, in real life they are often interrelated and interpenetrating. Under given conditions, they may appear alternately in different guises. The typical representatives of revisionism often smack of dogmatism. On the other hand, the representative figures of dogmatism, who are rigid in thinking and have lost their ability to make analysis and judgment in real life, are apt to accept revisionist ideas and change their stand to a revisionist one at an abrupt turn in history or when new problems arise. Kautskiy, the famous ringleader of the Second International, was ridiculed by Lenin as a bookworm who carried with him index cards of Marx' quotes so he could repeat Marx' writings by rote. However, he degenerated into a revisionist in the early 20th century.

What then is the relation of revisionism and dogmatism to the "left and right opportunist political lines? In the history of the international communist movement, there are indeed obvious examples of right opportunist taking a revisionist attitude toward Marxism and "left" opportunists taking a dogmatic attitude toward Marxism. [paragraph continues]

The former include the revisionist chieftains of the Second International; the latter include the representative figures of various "left" deviationist lines during the period of the democratic revolution in China. Taking the part as the whole and individual instances as the general picture, some people casually equated revisionism with right opportunism and dogmatism with "left" opportunism. For a time, this view was accepted by practically everyone, including us. This is an erroneous view because it is one-sided and does not tally with facts. Life is complicated. In history as in reality, we can find right opportunists taking a dogmatic attitude toward Marxism and "left" opportunists taking a revisionist attitude toward Marxism. In his book "Marxism and Revisionism" written in 1908, Lenin made a distinction between "revisionism from the left" (a kind of "revolutionary syndicalism" which existed among the Romanic countries at that time and a branch of semianarchism) and "revisionism from the right" (revisionists of the Second International represented by Bernstein). Later, in his book "'Leftwing' Communism, An Infantile Disorder" written in 1920, he further distinguished "left dogmatism" (referring to the anarchist trends of thought which existed among a number of countries in Europe and America at that time) from "right dogmatism" (referring to opportunism and social-chauvinism championed by the Second International). Thus, it can be seen that revisionism is not completely equivalent to right opportunism in politics. Revisionism and dogmatism can be divided into left and right and can manifest themselves as right opportunism as well as "left" opportunism. "Revisionism from the right" and "right dogmatism" are manifested as the right opportunist line whereas "revisionism from the left" and "left dogmatism" are manifested as the "left" opportunist line. For example, during the second revolutionary civil war, Chen Duxiu sometimes took a dogmatic attitude toward Marxism in a rightist way; during the period of the socialist revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" took a revisionist attitude toward Marxism in an ultraleftist way. In short, the relation of revisionism and dogmatism to the "left" and right opportunist political lines is intricate and complex. This shows the complex nature of class struggle and the diversity of the forms of struggle. It demands that we fully grasp the actual situation, distinguish the things that are different in nature and guard against oversimplification and one-sidedness. On the other hand, it also shows that ideological and political lines are at once interrelated and different from each other and that there is no oversimplified equivalence between the two. Only by seeking truth from facts, and making concrete analysis of concrete conditions can we achieve greater success in unfolding struggles in the fields of basic theory and political line and in opposing revisionism and dogmatism of various descriptions.

Empiricism and rationalism are erroneous epistemological viewpoints. There are materialist and idealist rationalism and empiricism, but here we may just as well leave idealist rationalism and empiricism aside. Materialist rationalism and empiricism have some partial truth in them, but are erroneous on the whole as far as epistemology is concerned. Comrade Mao Zedong incisively analyzed these two viewpoints in his work "One Practice." He pointed out: The rationalist school "admits the reality only of reason and not of experience, believing that reason alone is reliable while perceptual experience is not, this school errs by turning things upside down. The rational is reliable precisely because it has its source in sense perceptions; otherwise, it would be like water without a source, a tree without roots, subjective, self-engendered and unreliable." [paragraph continues]

Empiricism "errs in failing to understand that, although the data of perception reflect certain realities in the objective world,...they are merely one-sided and superficial, reflecting things incompletely and not reflecting their essence." They have one feature in common, that is, they both carve up the unity between perceptual knowledge and rational knowledge and between theory and practice. In the international communist movement, rationalism and empiricism are often linked with two erroneous Marxist attitudes, namely revisionism and dogmatism. Since rationalism stresses theory at the expense of perceptual experience, it is bound to put undue emphasis on the importance of Marxist theory, pay no attention to studying the actual situation and its development and changes, go against the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of revolution in various countries, regard the general principles of Marxism as immutable dogmas and arbitrarily apply them everywhere, thus making the mistake of dogmatism. Empiricism stresses perceptual experience at the expense of theory and does not pay any attention to studying, learning and mastering the universal truth of Marxism. Those who belong to this school of thought "cannot have a comprehensive view of an entire objective process, lack clear direction and long-range perspective and are complacent over occasional successes and glimpses of the truth." Thus, they are not only apt to be intimidated by the "stereotypes" and "hard and fast rules" of dogmatism and become its captives but are likely to be fooled by revisionism. Because of this trait, the empiricists may be identified with the "left" opportunist line and may be identified with the right opportunist line. Therefore, we must make concrete analysis of concrete conditions if we want to appraise the relation of empiricism to the "left" and right opportunist lines. It is inappropriate to casually connect or equate empiricism with the right or "left" opportunist lines.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were counterrevolutionary conspirators donning the cloak of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Our struggle against them was originally an antagonistic struggle outside the party and the working class. However, because they usurped a considerably large of our party and state power and formulated and pushed an ultraleftist political line for a fairly long time, our struggle against them was also a two-line struggle inside the party. At present, the overwhelming majority of the people think that what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed was an ultraleftist political line. However, the relation of this ultraleftist line to revisionism has yet to be probed for its dogmatism and empiricism. We think that the philosophy of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" fell within the category of unbridled voluntarism and was at the same time extremely pragmatic [shi yong zhu yi 1395 3938 0031 5030]. They totally adulterated and revised the basic principles of Marxism. Revisionism was the theoretical basis of their ideological line, the principal aspect of their ideology. There was also some dogmatic and empiricist traits in their thinking. Their ideological system was a hodgepodge made up of all kinds of idealist and metaphysical viewpoints.

First, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" went all out to practice revisionism. In one of his speeches, Lin Biao openly opposed the study of Marxist-Leninist works. He said: "Marx and Lenin have written too many books. We can never read all of them. They are also too far removed from us." Is this negative view on the basic principles of Marxism not a typical example of revisionism? In fact, what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had in mind when they distorted and tampered with the Marxist teachings on philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism and changed Marxism-Leninism beyond recognition was to totally revise Marxism-Leninism.



Second, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" also practiced dogmatism. Dogmatism was a special device which they employed to conceal their revisionist essence and push their ultraleftist line. They gave much publicity to what they called the "theory of the peak," "absolute authority" and "every word is truth" and preached that we must "act in accordance with every sentence said" and "forever act according to the principles laid down." They idolized the leader, regarded the leader's words as religious doctrines and turned the people's love for their leader into some kind of religious fanaticism. This kind of modern superstition is the concentrated expression of their practice of dogmatism.

Third, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" also practiced empiricism. In his "foreword to the second edition of 'Quotations From Chairman Mao Zedong'", Lin Biao undisguisedly opposed the correct style of studying Marxism "systematically rather than by piecemeal, realistically rather than aimlessly" as advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. He vigorously preached that "one should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his [Mao Zedong's] works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results." This is the concentrated expression of empiricism. Their practice of empiricism was particularly obvious in the field of science and education. For example, they opposed the systematic acquisition of theoretical knowledge, students were only allowed to learn applied rather than basic science. On the pretext of "taking society as a factory," they encouraged people to go to the factories and the countryside, ... deeming this a revolutionary act. They also put forward the pragmatistic formula of "practice, practice and more practice" and dealt a crippling blow to science and education. It should be pointed out that empiricism as practiced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was different in nature from that found among the cadres. Although Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had indeed opposed empiricism for a time, they were merely taking it as a pretext to attack and persecute large numbers of long-tested revolutionary veteran cadres and thus realize their reactionary political program of equating veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders."

Because Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did not just practice dogmatism but also practiced revisionism and empiricism, we must criticize their mistakes of dogmatism as well as their mistakes of revisionism and empiricism when we criticize their ultraleftist line and its theoretical basis. We must pay attention to all three and not overemphasize one at the expense of the other. If we only criticize them for practicing dogmatism but not for practicing revisionism and empiricism, objectively we are bound to run counter to the basic principles of Marxism. If we only criticize them for practicing revisionism and empiricism but not for practicing dogmatism, we would give those who uphold the viewpoint of two "whatevers" an opportunity to exploit and make it impossible to emancipate those minds which have long been fettered by the trammels of modern superstition. We should guard against and prevent these two types of one-sided thinking.

For a fairly long time, we have mistaken the political line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for an ultrarightist line. There are many reasons for this, but most important of all, it is that we have not fully understood what is revisionism, dogmatism and empiricism and what is their relation to the "left" and right opportunist lines on the basis of integrating theory with practice. [paragraph continues]



We were accustomed to linking or equating revisionism with right opportunism, and dogmatism with "left" opportunism, always deviated from the principle of making concrete analysis of concrete conditions and one-sidedly emphasized revisionism as the main danger. This explains why we mistook the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for an ultrarightist line.

The experiences and lessons we have learned in our struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" also show that in conducting struggle on the political and ideological lines, we must guard against oversimplification and one-sidedness and persistently fight on both fronts. We must oppose both right opportunism and "left" opportunism, both revisionism and dogmatism-empiricism, both revisionism from the right and revisionism from the left and both right dogmatism and left dogmatism. In opposing a principal trend or danger, we must also pay attention to guarding against another trend or danger. Only in this way can we insure the implementation of correct political and ideological lines and speed up the realization of the four modernizations.

#### BA YI REPORTS ON 'UNOFFICIAL' SINO-SOVIET CONTACTS

OW142255 Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Chinese delegates returned home on 10 April after privately contacting Soviet personnel concerned. The contact this time was aimed at finding out the stand and attitude of the Soviet side in improving Soviet-Chinese relations, alleviating the tense situation along the Sino-Soviet border and solving other issues. During a meeting, the Chinese delegates introduced the situation in China and reaffirmed the aspirations of our party, our army and the majority of the people in China to improve relations between the two countries as soon as possible. Understanding that the Sino-Soviet treaty had officially terminated and proceeding from the needs of national interest and security, our delegates also called on the Soviet side to consider the complicated situation that prevails in our party and in our army and to try their best to understand the problem and exercise self-restraint. In point of fact, the complicated situation in our party and in our army constitutes one of the main reasons behind the suspension of the Sino-Soviet negotiations and the termination of the Sino-Soviet treaty. The Soviet personnel concerned who met with our delegates at the meeting reaffirmed the Soviet aspiration to conduct constructive negotiations for improving relations between the two countries, particularly for alleviating the tense situation along the Soviet-Chinese border.

While expressing their comprehension of the complicated relations between leaders of our party and our army at present, the Soviet personnel concerned pointed out that easing border tension between the Soviet Union and China could become the first step in achieving an all-round improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and China.

The unofficial meeting between our delegates and the Soviet personnel concerned has clarified many problems. It reaffirmed that both sides have identical views on some of the major issues. Our delegates have come to know that the Soviet Union indeed has the intention of improving relations between the two countries. However, it is most unwise to create any obstacle on the road of Sino-Soviet negotiations. Meanwhile, it is actually a very serious mistake on the part of some leaders of the central authorities to draw the West in and support the United States in opposing the Soviet Union at the expense of sacrificing the possibility of improving Sino-Soviet relations. Therefore, they must be held responsible for the safety of our country.

The opinions of the Soviet personnel concerned represent the Soviet aspiration to solve the disputes and improve relations between the two countries. The ignoring of such an aspiration is of a political nature. The leaders of a big country and a big party are not allowed to be afflicted with this kind of "political disease."

I. 15 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
EAST REGION

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ANHUI OPENS NEW FOREIGN TRADE PORT AT WUHU

OW110953 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Wuhu foreign trade port formally opened today. A meeting celebrating the opening of the new port was held at the Wuhu Seamen's Club this afternoon.

With the opening of the Wuhu foreign trade port, our province's exports can now be loaded onto freighters and directly shipped to foreign markets. This will greatly expand our province's foreign trade and will play a vital role in its socialist modernization.

Comrade Hou Yong, provincial vice governor, spoke at the celebration meeting. He called on departments concerned to promptly plan developing the Wuhu foreign trade port and the construction of key projects there. He also urged foreign trade departments to vigorously tap potential sources of foreign trade, promote the export of our province's special products that are competitive on international markets and thus expand our exports.

Attending the celebration were representatives from the Ministry of Communications and import and export corporations under the State Council, responsible persons in charge of our province's economic affairs, of the Wuhu municipal party and revolutionary committees, of the Wuhu branch of the Changjiang Navigation Bureau, the entire crew of the freighter (Taishan), and representatives from Wuhu Municipality circles. Over 1,000 people attended the meeting.

After the ceremony, the (Taishan), loaded with over 4,000 dun of cement, sailed for Hong Kong.

AFP REPORTS REEMERGENCE OF CATHOLICISM IN FUZHOU

OW111101 Hong Kong AFP in English 1053 GMT 11 Apr 80

[By Charles Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Fuzhou, eastern China, April 11 (AFP)--Catholicism in this provincial capital is beginning to reemerge after the Cultural Revolution during which all the churches in the city--which has a population of one million--were closed. At the moment it is estimated there are about 30,000 Catholics here.

The bishop of Fuzhou, Msgr Joseph Lin Quan, told me that in his diocese, which formed an important community in the region before the communists came to power in 1949, Catholicism was now appealing more and more to the young.

The city's Protestant bishop, Xie Pingxi, also told Western newsmen recently that he had noticed a similar phenomenon.

Msgr Lin, 67, who met Western correspondents in a room at one of the three Catholic churches here reopened at the end of last year, said he believed that the present climate of religious tolerance in China would continue. But he made the same point, made earlier by Bishop Xie, that there were limits to this tolerance and noted that people could not be baptised until they were 18.

The Catholic community of Fuzhou seems to be one of the largest in China, particularly as compared with Beijing where, according to official figures, Catholics number only 5,000. The diocese is administered by Msgr Lin, who was consecrated in Beijing in 1962 after the split between the Vatican and the Chinese Catholic Church which backed the communist government, and four other priests.

Relations between the Chinese church and the Vatican began to deteriorate in 1951 with the expulsion from China of most foreign clergymen. The final break came in 1957 when the Chinese Catholics rejected the authority of the pope. Msgr Lin said he hoped that the recent visits to China by two cardinals would lead to a reconciliation between the church here and the Vatican. A sign of the apparent isolation of the Catholic community here, of which he is the head, was that he knew of the visit of only one of the cardinals who recently came to China. He did not know, until I told him, that the visit of Cardinal Franz Koenig, archbishop of Vienna and head of the Vatican Secretariat for Nonbelievers, had been preceded by that of the French Cardinal Roger Etchegaray.

#### NANJING PLA POLITICAL COMMISSAR CALLS ON LOCAL LEADERS

OW131128 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] On 5-12 April, Guo Linxiang, first political commissar, and (Kang Ningcai), deputy chief of staff, of the Nanjing PLA units called on the leading party and government organizations of the Zhenjiang prefecture and municipality, Changzhou, Wuxi and Suzhou municipalities and Suzhou Prefecture to warmly solicit the leading local cadres' opinions on [words indistinct] the PLA units stationed in their localities.

During their visits, they were pleased to note the close relations between the military and the local governments and between the armymen and civilians, and they pledged greater efforts to promote the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people, supporting the military and giving preferential treatment to military families.

#### JIANGSU AGRICULTURE BUREAU WARNS OF IMPENDING FROST

OW131126 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] On 12 April the Jiangsu Provincial Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry called on various localities by telephone to take proper measures to protect seedlings against frost. According to the weather forecast, the temperature will drop markedly as there is a relatively strong cold front heading south from Mongolia with strong northerly winds. It is estimated that from 14 to 15 April, the temperature will drop to zero to 2 degrees in Huaibei areas and to 2 to 4 degrees in other areas, that there will be frost in most parts of the province. All localities must take precautionary measures against frost for wheat, barley, naked barley, rapeseed and sweet potato seedlings which are now being nurtured in hotbeds, for the cotton seedlings now being cultivated in pots and for the green manure and vegetables.

#### JIEFANG RIBAO CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTING CCPCC GUIDELINES

OW120622 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Apr 80

[JIEFANG RIBAO 12 April commentator's article: "Further Study and Implement Well the Guidelines of the Fifth Plenary Session"]

[Excerpts] The commentator's article points out: What should be emphasized now in studying and implementing well the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is that this should be done in conjunction with the study of the guidelines of the 3rd and 4th plenary sessions, and that the spiritual essence of the guidelines of the 5th plenary session must be profoundly grasped.



The commentator's article says: Since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the majority of the party members and cadres in Shanghai have supported the political and ideological lines determined by the session. However, for a period of time some of our comrades doubted and adopted a hesitant, wavering and wait-and-see attitude towards the political and ideological lines and some others even resisted and opposed them. Even today some of our comrades still maintain this attitude. In this regard, there are many experiences and lessons worth summing up and writing down.

In studying and implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, therefore, we must arm party members, especially cadres who are party members, with the party's political, ideological and organizational lines and teach the masses of party members to understand that upholding the party's political and ideological lines is a basic principle of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and that the qualification of a party member is determined by attitudes toward the party's political and ideological lines.

Through study, we must teach party members to raise their understanding and consciousness in implementing the party's lines. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we must unite closely, strengthen our sense of organization and discipline and work hard to accomplish the four modernizations in our country.

#### AFP REPORTS LARGE EASTER CROWDS AT SHANGHAI CATHEDRAL

OW131406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 13 Apr 80

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpt] Beijing, April 13 (AFP)--Shanghai's Roman Catholic cathedral was reopened exceptionally last Sunday for special Easter services which attracted an impressive crowd of believers congregated under scaffolding erected in the building, according to travellers from the city.

Much of the congregation, which included many young people, remained in the cathedral, which had been closed since the Cultural Revolution, to attend consecutive masses chanted in Latin before a flower-bedecked makeshift altar.

Two churches, one Roman Catholic and one Protestant, have been reopened for worship in Shanghai, but the cathedral, which was damaged during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), was still under repair.

Travellers said that long queues of faithful taking part in the services stretched back from the confessionals.

The Easter mass also attracted enthusiastic congregations in other Chinese towns such as the capital and Fuzhou in the south-east. Protestant churches which have been reopened were also packed over Easter.

According to the travellers the turnout at Shanghai cathedral was so heavy that a large crowd had to follow the service from outside.

Archbishop of Marseilles, Monsignor Roger Etchegaray, one of two cardinals to visit China recently apparently to explore ways of resuming relations between the Vatican and the church in China, stayed in Shanghai.



## JIEFANG RIBAO DESCRIBES SHANGHAI ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN

OW121821 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, recently Shanghai's scientific and technological workers held many large-scale academic forums on the issue of energy resources and presented many good proposals on strengthening scientific management of energy resources, enhancing the efficient use of thermal energy and tapping new energy resources.

During these forums, many scientific and technological workers pointed out that in conserving energy, emphasis should be placed on strengthening scientific management and the rational use of energy resources. Over the past two decades and more, Shanghai has stressed the development of heavy industry and raw and semifinished materials industries which consume large amounts of energy. For example, the metallurgical, petrochemical and chemical industries, which produce 29.8 percent of the municipality's total industrial output in terms of value, consume 60.3 percent of the energy resources. Energy consumption for the production of each dun of raw and semifinished materials is three times higher than that of the light and textile industries. In implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, part of the energy resources can be allocated for the light, textile and electronics industries for developing high-grade, precision and advanced industrial product; and at the same time increase the export of heavy industrial products such as machinery and mechanical and electrical goods so that more energy can be conserved, more foreign exchange can be earned and output value can also be increased.

Some scientific and technological workers pointed out at the forums that Shanghai can reach the world's advanced level in efficient use of thermal energy if the following four measures for energy conservation are implemented:

1. Set up coordinated thermal powerplants in Huangpu, Nanshi, Putuo and four other districts to generate thermal power for the surrounding factories. According to initial estimates, some 1 million dun of standard coal can be conserved each year.
2. Conversion of the existing 800,000-kilowatt medium- and low-pressure generating units into high-pressure generators can conserve approximately 1 million dun of coal each year.
3. By utilizing the residual heat of Shanghai's 180,000-kilowatt generating unit for generating electricity, 1 billion kilowatt hours of electricity can be generated. This is equivalent to conserving 220,000 dun of coal.
4. If the approximately 50,000 dun of liquefied gas in Jinshan and Gaoqiao areas [words indistinct] can be fully recovered and utilized, it is estimated that 280,000 dun of coal can be conserved.

Moreover, Shanghai's electricity, coke and coal gas--which are secondary energy resources converted from primary energy resources--produce 57 percent of the municipality's energy. Owing to the outdated equipment and backward technology, energy consumption for such conversion is 50 to 80 percent higher than the advanced world standard, and therefore drastic measures must be taken to renovate or replace that equipment and achieve a breakthrough in advanced science and technology and in other aspects.

Many comrades pointed out that while big energy conservation projects are being carried out, we must also pay attention to minor projects. Small projects to conserve oil, coal and electricity are equally important.

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The scientific and technological workers attending the forums proposed that there must be short-range, medium-range and long-range plans for energy conservation. Many scientific and technological workers maintained that Shanghai basically possesses the necessary technical requirements and equipment for building nuclear powerplants, that the design for such construction has basically been completed, and that construction of nuclear powerplants is the most practical solution to the shortage of energy resources.

#### TIE YING, OTHER ZHEJIANG LEADERS INVESTIGATE BASIC UNITS

OW111407 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Yuan Fanglie, Wang Jiayang, Zhai Xiwu and other responsible comrades of the provincial party committee left separately on 1 April for counties or cities in Hangzhou, Ningbo, Jinhua, Taizhou and Wenzhou prefectures where they carried out studies and investigations in communes, brigades and factories. They also helped basic units convey and implement the guidelines of the party Central Committee's fifth plenary session and timely solved problems in party building and economic construction.

At a meeting held by the (Yangchunqiao) commune in Jiande County, Comrade Tie Ying and comrades of the brigade party branches in the commune discussed the question on how to enhance the party branches' fighting capacity. Comrade Tie Ying said: The rapid development of the four modernizations requires us to better perform party work.

Comrade Tie Ying stressed: In accordance with the guidelines laid down by the party Central Committee's fifth plenary session, party organizations at various levels should organize party members to conscientiously study the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and to study and discuss the draft of the revised party constitution this year. They should step up the education of party members, improve party leadership and conscientiously carry out these tasks as major ones.

#### ZHEJIANG SETS UP RECEPTION CENTER FOR TAIWAN FISHERMEN

OW111304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Hangzhou, April 11 (XINHUA)--A reception centre for fishermen from Taiwan province has been put into service recently in Aojiang Town in Zhejiang Province. The centre is in a four-story building, located in downtown Aojiang and has more than 1,200 square metres of floor space. Another two have been built since last August.

The centre will provide conveniences for the Taiwan fishermen and help them to deal with engine trouble, emergencies at sea, and to attain shelter from storms and to have sickness treated when they fish in the coastal areas of Zhoushan, Yushan and Dachen during the typhoon season.

#### BRIEFS

FUJIAN LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES--Fujian's light and textile industries have advanced in big strides amid readjustment. The value of output in the first quarter this year increased by 24.5 percent compared with the same period last year, surpassing the figure in the fourth quarter last year by 35.8 percent and also surpassing the highest first quarter figure in the past. In the first quarter this year, Jinjiang Prefecture achieved the highest growth in the value of industrial output. There was a growth of 46.4 percent. Longxi, Jianyang, Sanming and Longyan prefectures all achieved a growth of more than 20 percent; and Fuzhou and Xiamen municipalities respectively achieved a growth of 22.6 and 23 percent. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 7 Apr 80 HK]

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JIANGXI CHEMICAL FERTILIZER--The staff and workers on the chemical fertilizer front in Jiangxi fulfilled the production plans of chemical fertilizer for the first quarter of this year. The total output increased by 57 percent over the corresponding period of 1979, reaching the highest level ever recorded. Quality also improved. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 80 HK]

SHANDONG TRAFFIC CONFERENCE--Shandong Province recently held a work conference on traffic safety in Jinan. The conference emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to quickly change the situation in which our province has suffered from frequent traffic accidents and pay great attention to the safety education and to drivers' technical training. Efforts should be made to strengthen technical assessment and traffic management so as to enable driving personnel to abide by regulations, to adopt a serious attitude toward driving and to insure traffic safety. The conference also urged that all plants, enterprises, organs, schools, neighborhoods, parents, communes and brigades should carry out traffic safety education in their own circles and train people in their areas to actively abide by traffic regulations and to maintain traffic order. At the conference, a resolution was approved to carry out a large-scale spring review of traffic safety throughout the province in April and May. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 80 SK]

SHANDONG PUMP WELLS--Jinan, 8 Apr--About 70 percent of some 1,900,000 hectares of winter wheat has been irrigated by pump wells since last winter in Shandong Province, one of the leading producers of winter wheat in the country. Last year, 30,000 pump wells were dug in this province, which now has a total of 540,000 pump wells. More than 2,260,000 hectares are irrigated by pump wells, half of the total farmland. About 1,460,000 out of 3,800,000 hectares of winter wheat were affected by drought. There has been little snow or rainfall since last winter in the province. Shandong is a province with few rivers, and often suffered drought in previous years. Pump wells were first dug to exploit the underground water sources as early as the 50's, and more and more have been constructed since 1972. Over 58 percent of the pump wells were dug in the past 7 years. Old pump wells have also been renovated and deepened in the last 2 years in the province. Each pump well can irrigate 30 to 60 hectares of farmland. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW]

SHANGHAI URANIUM WORK--The party branch of the Marine Resources Chemical Research Institute under the Shanghai Normal University has vigorously displayed its role as a powerful fighting force. In 1970, the institute won Premier Zhou Enlai's praises for successfully extracting 30 grams of uranium from sea water. It also won a prize at the 1978 National Scientific and Technological Conference for its achievements in uranium extraction from sea water. The institute has itself devised and installed some important research instruments, including an atomic spectrum device. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW]

EAST CHINA COORDINATION MEETING--The second coordination meeting for the eastern part of China was held in Hangzhou, Zhejiang, on 1 April. Over 180 leaders and representatives from the offices and departments concerned in Jiangsu, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangxi, Fujian and Zhejiang provinces and Shanghai Municipality attended the meeting and discussed matters of economic coordination. Invited to take part in the meeting were representatives of the Beijing Municipal Coordination Office, Shanghai Railways Bureau, Hangzhou Railways Subbureau, Shanghai Subbureau of the Changjiang Navigation and Transport Bureau, Shanghai Institute of Social Sciences, Shanghai Institute of Finance and Economics and other units. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the East China Economic Investigation Group of the State Planning Commission and the Coordination Office of the State Bureau of Supplies. The first such meeting was held in Shanghai in August 1979. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]



LIU SHAOQI REHABILITATION EASES GUANGDONG RURAL FEARS

HK130359 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The truth-seeking rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi by the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee has played a very great role in Qingyuan County in solving ideological problems such as cadres' fear of change, and in stabilizing the policies and easing people's minds.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Qingyuan County was stigmatized as a black example of Liu Shaoqi's revisionism and criticized throughout the province. There is a famous commune in this county called (Zhouxin), which established a field management responsibility system linking remuneration to output and awarding bonuses for overfulfilling production quotas back in 1962. At the time the provincial CCP committee summed up their experiences and called them the "(Zhouxin) method," and popularized them throughout the province. However, during the Great Cultural Revolution the "(Zhouxin) method" was stigmatized as a black example of revisionism and criticized everywhere as a very serious charge against Comrades Liu Shaoqi and Tao Zhu. Many commune and brigade cadres and masses were involved in this and were dealt blows.

After the gang of four was smashed, the cadres and masses of this commune turned chaos into order and overturned the criminal charges imposed on them by the ultraleftist line. They also further developed the "(Zhouxin) method" into the more perfect responsibility system of "five fixed things and one reward" with remuneration linked to output. This was popularized throughout the commune. However, before the reversal of the miscarriage of justice on Comrade Liu Shaoqi, some people remained a bit apprehensive, worrying that there might be more trouble and the commune would again suffer profound harm.

After the fifth plenary session rehabilitated Comrade Liu Shaoqi, the county CCP committee organized the cadres and masses to seriously study the plenary session communique and hold discussions in connection with reality, to eliminate the cadres' fear of rightist errors and the peasants' fear of change.

XI ZHONGXUN URGES IMPROVEMENT OF GUANGDONG CCP ORGANS

HK120352 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] In accordance with the suggestion of the principal responsible comrade of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, the party committee of the provincial CCP committee organs recently held an enlarged meeting to study how to take the lead in implementing the spirit of the fifth plenary session and take the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" as the weapon to do a good job of rectifying and building the party organizations and improve the party's fighting strength. The meeting also made specific plans and arrangements for this work.

On 1 April, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Xi Zhongxun held a special talk with two responsible comrades of the party committee of the provincial CCP committee organs on how the party organizations should take the lead in implementing the fifth plenary session's spirit. He pointed out: The provincial CCP committee organs are leadership organs. Leadership organs and cadres must take the lead in implementing policies. The organs must take the lead in rectifying party work style and act in accordance with the "guiding principles." At present, the phenomena of the party failing to take charge of itself exist everywhere. The party must take charge of itself. Every party member must accept party supervision. Party members must strengthen party spirit, strengthen unity and keep close ties with the masses. The organs must formulate specific plans and arrangements for implementing the fifth plenary session's spirit.



In accordance with Comrade Xi Zhongxun's suggestions, the enlarged meeting of the party committee of the provincial CCP committee organs decided to immediately conduct ideological and political education for all party members, centered on studying the spirit of the fifth plenary session and the "guiding principles." All party members must undergo the rotational training.

On 10 April, the party committee of the provincial CCP committee organs convened a meeting of basic-level party committee, general branch and branch secretaries to carry out mobilization and make arrangements for conveying and implementing the fifth plenary session's spirit in the organs.

#### NANFANG RIBAO on Principles

HK120408 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Report on NANFANG RIBAO 12 April commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Start With the Leadership Organs in Implementing the 'Guiding Principles'"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Our leadership organs are the command headquarters for carrying out the four modernizations. They bear a major leadership responsibility for implementing the party's line, principles and policies. If the party organizations in the leadership organs are first rectified well, the party members and cadres, especially leading cadres, in the organs will be able to carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

The article says: Judging by the current situation of the party ranks in our leadership organs, it is very necessary to apply the "guiding principles" as the weapon to carry out rectification. A very few party members and cadres still doubt and conflict with the line, principles and policies even after the third plenary session. Some have weak organizational concept and party spirit. Some hanker for and pursue the bourgeois lifestyle. Some use their powers to pursue privilege and private interests. Others seek ease and comfort, work in a mediocre way, and fail to plunge into reality. Their style is that of bureaucratism and subjectivism. These problems in the party work style of the organs do not at all suit the tasks shouldered by the leadership organs. If our party members and cadres, especially the leading cadres, themselves violate the policies and practice unhealthy work styles, how can they control others? And what would be the results if they did?

The article says: The party must take charge of itself. The party organizations at all levels in the leadership organs must do a good job of party work in the organs. They must supervise every party member, including the leading cadres.

#### XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS GUANGZHOU OPERA PERFORMANCE

HK140408 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial Chaozhou Opera Troupe gave a performance in Guangzhou on 13 April on its return from touring Thailand, Singapore and Hong Kong. Present at the performance were Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor; Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice governor, and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee; and Wu Nansheng, Wang De and Wu Lengxi, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee.

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#### GUANGDONG ISSUES DECISION ON AQUATIC PRODUCTION

HK111108 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently issued a decision on vigorously developing aquatic production. The decision demanded that party committees and governments at all levels strengthen leadership over aquatic production, seriously work out the plan for developing aquatic production, look into and solve problems in the course of development and actively expand the areas for breeding aquatic products. Meanwhile, they must strive to raise the per-mu yield to greatly promote aquatic production.

The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government have put forward the following policy measures to develop aquatic production:

1. It is essential to strengthen the building of commercial aquatic product bases. The task of procuring pond fish in the old bases will remain unchanged for 3 years. The products outside the plans can be dealt with by the producers themselves. Procurement in the new commodity bases which are being built with state investments and subsidies will not exceed 50 percent of their output within 3 years.
2. It is necessary to actively develop fish-breeding in the suburbs to gradually raise the level of self-sufficiency in fish supplies for urban residents.
3. It is imperative to vigorously develop fish-breeding in the communes and brigades.
4. Commune members must be encouraged to breed fish in their households through sideline production. The scattered ponds which the communes and brigades find inconvenient to manage can be allocated to commune members for breeding fish. Commune members must also be allowed in a planned way to build ponds on the scattered wasteland around their houses to breed fish for their own consumption or for sale.
5. It is necessary to do well in fish-breeding in ponds and reservoirs.
6. We must vigorously develop sea aquatic production along coastal areas.
7. We must seriously straighten out the state piscaries.
8. We must seriously implement the regulations on the development and protection of aquatic resources.
9. We must vigorously develop and put on a sound basis the fish fry supply network at the county, commune and brigade level with the state fry farms as the main bases.
10. We must develop feed sources.
11. We must seriously sum up and popularize the advanced experience in breeding fish and do well in grasping the key measures to increase production.
12. We must actively expand the export of aquatic products to earn more foreign exchange.
13. In order to continue relying on the masses and our own efforts, we must increase state support for the development of aquatic production.
14. We must strengthen scientific research and education in aquatic production, build a big force of aquatic production technicians and raise the scientific and technological level.

#### GUANGDONG PLA HOLDS PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

HK140241 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Apr 80 HK

[Text] The CCP Committee of Guangdong Military District recently held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to study and implement the spirit of the fifth plenary session and study and decide on measures for strengthening ideological education for party members, doing a good job of party building and improving the party's fighting strength.

Comrade Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first political commissar of Guangdong Military District, made a speech on how to study and implement in-depth the spirit of the fifth plenary session and strengthen party building.

After full discussion, the meeting unanimously held: An extremely urgent task in implementing the fifth plenary session spirit and strengthening party building is to rectify the party work style, to insure that all party members will truly become up to standards.

In the course of study and discussions, the participants reviewed in connection with reality the current state of the party members in the military district. Generally speaking, the majority of them are good or fairly good. However, over 60 percent of them joined the party since the Great Cultural Revolution, and some of them have not received systematic party education or strict steeling in organizational life. Thus, they are unable to play a vanguard and model role among the masses. In light of this reality, the participants deeply felt that it is necessary to vigorously strengthen ideological and political education for party members in order to strengthen and improve party leadership and enhance the party's fighting strength.

The meeting therefore made the following decisions: 1) Seriously grasp the study and implementation of the fifth plenary session's spirit and unify everyone's thinking and actions with the fifth plenary session's spirit; 2) taking the basic levels as the unit, carry out rotational training for backbone party members in groups and stages, organizing them to study basic knowledge about the party, to improve the ideological and political awareness of the party members; 3) organize the party members to seriously study the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and the draft revision of the party constitution, examine their own words and deeds in the light of those documents, launch criticism and self-criticism, step up self-cultivation and spontaneously correct all kinds of unhealthy trends; rectification must be carried out in party committees and branches where there are relatively many problems; 4) do a good job of conducting regular party lessons, strictly observe the party's organizational life, and resolutely struggle against all kinds of unhealthy trends which weaken the party's fighting strength; and 5) bring into full play the role of the discipline inspection committees at all levels, uphold party rules and regulations, promote uprightness and eliminate all bad trends.

NANFANG RIBAO: ABOLITION OF 'FOUR BIG' SEEN NECESSARY

HK130758 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] While studying the spirit of the fifth plenary session, some comrades are in favor of but also harbor doubts about the abolition of the "four big." They are afraid that the abolition of the "four big" will hinder bringing democracy into play and affect the implementation of the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend." It is worth discussing whether this worry is necessary or not.

Contending, blooming, debating and big-character posters are various forms of expressing opinion in writing or speech. They began to be called the "big" contending, blooming, debate and posters in the rectification movement in 1957. Later, during the Great Cultural Revolution, they were collectively called the "four big," and were put into use as an entity and extended from the organs, enterprises, and schools down to society. Examining the historical conditions which led to the formation of the "four big," we find that the "four big" is a product of a political movement of the whole people, and is also an important method for launching a political movement of the whole people.  
[paragraph continues]



Practice in the past many years has proven that the effects of the "four big" are not good. It causes tension in human relations, arouses ideological confusion, hinders stability and unity and spreads party and state secrets. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the "four big" became something which was virtually sacred and inviolable. Whoever said anything bad about it or showed any sort of disrespect was considered to have committed the crime of opposing the mass movement. Thus, the "four big" departed more and more from the spirit of equal democracy and very frequently became a means for suppressing people. Also, since the "four big" is just a means, it can be employed by both the good and the bad. Thus, unavoidably, it can be employed by enemies and people with ulterior motives to arouse public opinion in order to meet the demands of fulfilling certain political goals. Even just a few people can spread some untruths in one night and create a scandal through putting up big-character posters. The writers may not take moral and political responsibility, but the people who are being framed will find it hard to explain themselves. Therefore, the communique of the fifth plenary session pointed out: The "four big," regarded as an entity, has never played any positive role in safeguarding the people's democratic rights, but on the contrary, has hindered the people's normal utilization of their democratic rights. It is perfectly correct to suggest amending the relevant regulation in the Constitution and to abolish the "four big."

Since the shift of party work focus, it has become extremely necessary to abolish the "four big" in order to maintain the political situation of stability and unity and make socialist democracy systematized and legalized. We must point out here that what we are abolishing is just the "four big," not "contending," "blooming" and "debate," and we are absolutely not abolishing the masses' right to express their opinions. The masses' right to express their opinions on state affairs or to put forward criticisms or suggestions to work personnel of the state organs is solemnly specified in our Constitution and nobody can violate it. It would be completely wrong for anybody to think that the abolition of the "four big" implies limiting the masses' democratic rights. After the abolition of the "four big," the masses can report situations, put forward criticisms and suggestions and expose bad people and their deeds through various meetings, in particular, meetings of the people's deputies, and through directly sending letters to leading organs and leading cadres at all levels and party publications. Practice has proved that this is a normal and effective means for a socialist state like ours to bring democracy into play. Let us recall, was the democratic life of our party and state normal before 1956 without the "four big?" The people were bold enough to speak their mind out under all kinds of circumstances, people from different levels could hold discussions in an equal and democratic way and there was frequent criticism and struggle against bureaucratism in the party publications. In the past year or more, there has not been much promotion of the "four big," but academic contending, artistic blooming and the launching of criticism and self-criticism in the newspapers have been carried out much better than in the 10 years' upheaval while we were promoting the "four big." People speak of today as the "spring in a garden of a hundred flowers." Therefore, we should not worry that the abolition of the "four big" will be disadvantageous for bringing democracy into play and implementing the "double hundred" principle, or that it will be disadvantageous for launching struggle against bureaucratism.

Socialist democracy is the state system of a socialist state like ours. The degree of achieving socialist democracy is determined by having the correct line, having a perfect socialist legal system as a guarantee and having a proper method of putting democratic rights into use. Now, the third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions have already formulated the correct political, ideological and organizational lines. Since we have been ceaselessly strengthening our socialist legal system, we believe that after the abolition of the "four big" and the proper implementation of democracy, socialist democracy in our state will gradually come to a new stage.



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#### GUANGDONG'S WU KEHUA TAKES PART IN REGULAR PARTY ACTIVITIES

HK141238 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Since mid-March, Guangzhou PLA units Commander Wu Kehua and other leading comrades have conscientiously implemented the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," participated in regular activities of party organizations alongside party members of organs, heeded the opinions and criticisms made by party members and subjected themselves to supervision by the party.

On his return from Beijing on 17 March after attending the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee, Comrade Wu Kehua immediately organized members of the party committee to conscientiously study the "guiding principles for inner-party political life."

On 29 March, Comrade Wu Kehua went to headquarters' general office to take part in the party group's regular activities. He listened to the opinions of party members with an open mind in the capacity of an ordinary party member. He also discussed with them the deeds of party members during the Long March who played an exemplary vanguard role and were the first to bear hardships and make sacrifices and the last to enjoy comforts. On 2 April, prior to leaving for hospitalization, Guangzhou PLA units Deputy Political Commissar Gu Jingsheng voluntarily reported to his party group head on his ideological (?conditions), saying that he will keep his mind on recuperating and strive to be discharged from the hospital at an early date in order to make more contributions to the revolution.

When the party group of the foreign affairs section carried out its regular activities on 22 March, Guangzhou PLA units Deputy Political Commissar Deng Yifan had to attend an important meeting on the same day. He then voluntarily asked for leave from the party group head.

#### CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS AT HUBEI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK140211 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee held its second plenary session in Wuchang on 7-12 April. The plenary session studied the documents of the fifth plenary session, conveyed the spirit of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Committee, summed up the work of 1979 and decided on the discipline inspection tasks for this year.

The meeting pointed out: The provincial discipline inspection committee must regard helping the provincial CCP committee to implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" as the central task in this year's discipline inspection work.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chen Pixian spoke at the plenary session. He pointed out: Discipline inspection work must proceed from strengthening party building. It is necessary to regard strengthening [words indistinct] and carrying out ideological and political education as the central tasks of discipline inspection work. It is necessary to concentrate on prevention and education.

He said: The "guiding principles" approved by the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee are important rules and regulations for the party. Every party member is equal under these rules and regulations.

## HUNAN MEETING DISCUSSES SPRING FARMING PROBLEMS

HK130339 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial rural work telephone conference on the evening of 11 April. The meeting pointed out: In accordance with the spirit of the spring farming circular of the provincial CCP committee and people's government, the rural areas have taken effective action since early March and rapidly whipped up an upsurge of spring farming.

The meeting put forward the following four opinions on how to promote early rice production:

1) Firmly establish the idea of fighting natural disasters to nurse rice seedlings and do a good job of nursing early rice seedlings; 2) do everything possible to fulfill the planned sown area of early rice; 3) promote manure work and use manure in a scientific way and; 4) insure the quality of work and make early preparations for transplanting the rice seedlings.

The meeting pointed out: The rural areas must rapidly formulate their responsibility systems, and must not go on dithering and failing to make up their mind. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over production for which the system of dividing up into work groups and linking remuneration to output has been instituted, and we must continue to perfect this system. The production teams should as much as possible be divided into specialized work groups. It is necessary to launch the masses to make suitable adjustments in places where production contract targets are too low, production costs have been set too high, blanket rewards and fines are imposed, or rewards and fines are in kind.

The meeting also put forward important views on current production and procurement of pigs and eggs. It stressed: Current production of pigs and eggs is developing insufficiently instead of too rapidly and too much. It is necessary to continue to develop them. The state will not reduce the pig procurement prices or the standard of remuneration, nor will it take back the private plots, fodder plots and fodder grain provided for the peasants in accordance with the regulations. Egg prices have fallen a little compared with last month, but this is a seasonal readjustment, not a price reduction.

## HUNAN RIBAO STRESSES SUPERIORITY OF COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

HK140318 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Report on HUNAN 1. April editorial: "Rely on the Collective To Grow Rich"]

[Excerpts] The socialist collective economy possesses incomparable superiority. Only by getting organized can the peasants advance from poverty to riches. There is no doubt at all about this. However, this problem has not yet been really solved for some comrades. Due to the 10 years of chaos caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four, plus the mistakes and deficiencies in our work, policies and measures, agriculture in China has followed a tortuous course in the past 20 years and has suffered two great setbacks. Agriculture has developed slowly. As a result, some comrades doubt the superiority of the collective economy. However, the superiority inherent in the socialist collective economy exists objectively after all.

The socialist system of collective ownership has cleared away, in the aspect of production relations, the obstacles to the development of the productive forces, and makes possible great development of those forces. The strength of laborers who combine cannot be matched by individual small producers. The historical facts of agricultural development in China and Hunan since liberation have fully proved this point. And from the viewpoint of long-term development also, only by persisting in the socialist road can we gradually build our rural areas into new socialist rural areas with comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry and commerce, prosperous economy and lively culture.

Therefore, in the course of organizing and leading the peasants to advance towards richness, we must pay attention to educating them to persistently follow the socialist road and to ceaselessly consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy.

We must strive to bring collective initiative into play, and must also encourage the peasants to bring proper individual initiative into play. However, we must not regard individual initiative as the dominant aspect. To bring into full play the superiority of the collective economy, the most important thing is to have a strong combat fortress and leadership core which can correctly implement the party's line, principles and policies.

#### BRIEFS

**GUANGXI SUPPLY, MARKETING CONFERENCE**--Recently, the Guangxi conference of the supply, marketing cooperative directors was held in Nanning with the participation of 100 persons to sum up their work, mobilize the commercial staff and workers in the countryside to improve and strengthen the work of supporting agriculture and do a good job of commerce this year in the countryside. The main tasks of commerce in the countryside this year are: The need to do a good job of supplying material to the countryside for supporting agriculture; guiding the communes and brigades to scientifically apply fertilizer; reduce agricultural costs and effectively help the communes and brigades to develop a diversified economy and the economy in mountainous areas; and improving the work of purchasing agricultural and sideline products. It is also necessary to continue to organize industrial products for the countryside, run the catering services in the countryside well, improve the supply of goods to the markets in the countryside and the management of enterprises and turn losses into profits. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Apr 80 HK]

**HENAN INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS**--The people in Henan have overfulfilled the industrial output in the first quarter of 1980. The total value of industrial output increased by 17.85 percent over the corresponding period for 1979. In the first quarter of 1980, the various departments of the province, prefectures and municipalities have seriously implemented the "six priorities" in the light and textile industries, speeding up the increase of the light and textile industries by 33.07 percent, greatly surpassing the increase of 5.47 percent of heavy industry. The light and textile industrial output has increased the percentage of the total value of industrial output in the whole province from 46.4 percent in 1979 to 50.62 percent in 1980. In the first 2 months of 1980, the enterprises in the localities throughout Henan earned a profit of 121 million yuan. This was an increase of 200 percent over the corresponding period for 1979, while the profits turned over to the higher authorities increased by 370 percent over the corresponding period for 1979. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Apr 80 HK]

**HENAN MINERAL FIND**--Zhengzhou, 6 Apr--Aluminium deposits with estimated reserves of 10 million tons, a molybdenum deposit with a reserve of 400,000 tons and new silver reserves of 400 tons were discovered last year in Henan Province, according to the province's geological bureau. Henan Province abounds in ore resources. So far, reserves of 86 minerals have been verified. Among them, reserves of gold, silver, molybdenum and aluminium form an important part of the country's overall reserves. The province is the largest aluminium producer in China. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW]

**HENAN ELECTRICITY**--In the first quarter of 1980, electricity plants in Henan generated a total of 4.1 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, accounting for 26.4 percent of the year's plan. This was an increase of 16.5 percent over the corresponding period last year. In 1980, the electricity generating units in the province have launched large-scale safety checkups and seasonal precautionary experiments, eliminating possible breakdowns in the equipment. Breakdowns in equipment in the first quarter of 1980 were reduced by 45 percent over the corresponding period for 1979. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Apr 80 HK]



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LIN HUJIA ATTENDS BEIJING VEGETABLE RALLY

HK130812 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 80

[Summary] "According to BEIJING RIBAO, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government held a mobilization rally on 2 April to improve production and marketing of vegetables." It was proposed: The production and marketing of vegetable will still implement the old method, and vegetable-growing communes and brigades must still implement the principle of putting the stress on planting vegetables. The rally called on all the peasants and workers to do a good job of improving production and marketing of vegetables in the city.

There were some 2,000 people attending the rally. Comrades Lin Hujia and Wang Xian spoke at the rally. Wang Xian proposed five measures to improve production and marketing of vegetables, on behalf of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the people's government: 1) Vegetable areas in the inner suburbs must implement the principle of putting the stress on planting vegetables and concentrate all forces on vegetable production; finance, industry and communications and other departments concerned must also make efforts to improve production and marketing of vegetables; 2) collective production of commodity vegetables in the inner suburbs must still implement the method of state monopoly for purchase and sales; agricultural production units must implement the "five guarantees" to the state, guaranteeing area, amount, variety, quality, and the marketing time; on the other hand, the state must implement the "three insures" to the peasants, insuring procurement, price and grain ration supply; 3) the key to vegetable production this year is to strive for increase of yield; 4) it is necessary to improve management of commerce and eliminate deficits; and 5) commerce departments must assist production and speed up its development.

BEIJING RIBAO publishes an editorial on 3 April entitled "Strengthen Leadership and Promote Production and Marketing of Vegetables." The editorial pointed out: To promote production and marketing of vegetables in the capital is both an economic and political task. It is a major affair for the 5 million people in the urban area and the 400,000 vegetable-growing peasants. "If this task is not well promoted, it will affect the people's life, stability and unity and the building of the four modernizations. Therefore, the party Central Committee and the State Council have repeatedly stressed that agricultural production in the inner suburbs of large and medium cities must put the stress on growing vegetables. CCP committees and government at all levels must strengthen leadership over production and marketing of vegetables."

The editorial said: It is important to improve management of commerce in order to promote market supply of vegetables in the capital. Commerce departments must assist and speed up development of vegetable production.

"BEIJING RIBAO editorial said: In order to strengthen leadership over production and marketing of vegetables, CCP committees and government at all levels must improve leadership style, strengthen investigation and study and handle things according to natural and economic laws. It is necessary to study new situations and solve new problems." The editorial demanded in conclusion that all sectors and trades, and all departments vigorously support production and marketing of vegetables.

BEIJING ALLOCATES MORE FUNDS FOR EDUCATION, HOUSING

OW141330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--Beijing Municipal Government has increased its appropriations for education by 9.7 per cent this year over 1979, according to a proposal put forward by deputies to the municipal people's congress.



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This proposal was put forward by Gu Zhihui, principal of a primary school in Liuhai Lane, and a dozen other people's deputies to the third session of the Seventh Municipal People's Congress last December. This proposal was endorsed by the municipal government. The appropriated funds will be used for primary, middle and college education, for workers' spare-time training programmes, for raising some teachers' wages, and for building schools in new residential areas.

On the motion by Wu Xuchang, a people's deputy, that the old houses of city dwellers should be repaired or improved, the Beijing Housing Bureau has managed to get from the city's planning commission an appropriation of one million yuan (Rmb) for the purpose.

The Beijing Municipal Government attaches great importance to motions and proposals made by people's deputies. It has just set up a special section under its general office to handle the matters involved. In all, 687 proposals were put forward by people's deputies to the third session of the Seventh Municipal People's Congress last December. They covered industry, transport and communications, finance, trade, agriculture, forestry, urban construction, education, public health and law. Of these, 263, or 39 per cent, were put into effect or well under consideration, while the remaining proposals were referred to the appropriate departments for further study.

There are 1,232 people's deputies to the municipal people's congress, elected from among people from all walks of life in the Chinese capital. The fourth session of the Seventh Municipal People's Congress held earlier this month decided that the deputies can raise motions and proposals not only when the congress is in session, but also at any other time they think there is a need to do so.

BEIJING RIBAO: COURT REDRESSES 37 CASES

OW150215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 15 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court has corrected 37 cases connected with the issue of Liu Shaoqi, former president of China, reports today's BEIJING DAILY. Three other cases are being re-examined and will be corrected accordingly, the paper says.

Liu Shaoqi was a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary, declared the fifth plenum of the party Central Committee which was held in February this year. The labels "renegade, traitor and scab" imposed on him were removed and the biggest frame-up in the party's history was thus completely overturned.

The Beijing Intermediate People's Court has redressed the cases connected with the Liu Shaoqi issue in line with the principles set in the communique of the party plenum, the paper says. The people's courts at various levels of Beijing will follow the example of the Beijing Intermediate People's Court.

## WANG ENMAO INSPECTS SPRING FARMING IN JILIN

SK121234 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpt] According to JILIN RIBAO, leading comrades of the Jilin provincial party committee and people's government including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, Zhang Shiyang, Mu Lin, Jin Minghan, Wang Jiping and Li Shuren have since yesterday led work groups to go deep into rural areas to inspect spring farming.

The current rural situation of our province is excellent. Last year we conquered natural disasters like drought and cold spells and reaped a good bumper harvest. In addition to overfulfilling the state purchase quotas, we stocked rather ample supplies of grain, seeds and fodder. The grain output was increased and forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery developed greatly. With the increase in production, the peasants' income was raised markedly. A thriving prospect emerged in rural areas.

Since the beginning of last year, rural areas throughout the province have stepped up preparations for spring plowing and sowing. Consequently, we are now better prepared materially than last year. However, we have a serious spring drought all over the rural areas, the soil moisture content is insufficient in our 16 million mu of dry farmlands, and there is water shortage in the paddy fields. According to a forecast by the department concerned, there might be a serious plague of insects this year. Such circumstances may hinder many localities from carrying out their sowing plans of cash crops. Moreover, there is a possibility that the area plowed by tractors might be decreased this year.

In order to solve the problems in spring farming in a timely manner and strive for a bumper harvest in agricultural production this year, the provincial party committee and the people's government have paid great attention to the spring farming. They drew up a detailed plan at a meeting held early in April and issued a circular recently calling for immediate action and concentrated attention on spring farming work. With a view to further enhancing the leadership, insuring that the sowing plans will be fulfilled seasonably and that seedlings will be kept in full standing, the provincial party committee and people's government transferred from provincial-level organs some 70 capable cadres, more than half of whom were at or above section level, and divided them into six work groups. Led by the leading comrades of the provincial party committee and people's government, these work groups have gone to six prefectures to supervise and speed up the fulfillment of spring farming.

## MU LIN ATTENDS SHELTERBELT, AFFORESTATION CONFERENCE

SK130815 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, the west shelterbelt construction work conference sponsored by the Jilin Provincial People's Government and the provincial youth afforestation rally sponsored by the Jilin Provincial CYL Committee and the provincial forestry bureau were recently held in Nongan County simultaneously.

The main tasks of the west shelterbelt construction work conference were to relay and implement the guidelines of the meeting of the leading groups for building shelterbelts in northeast, north and northwest China, to exchange experiences in building shelterbelts and to study how to carry out the tasks and measures for building shelterbelts in the western area of our province.

The provincial youth afforestation rally studied the question of how all CYL organizations in the province can give better play to their role as shock forces in carrying out the campaign of planting trees to make the motherland green and in implementing the instructions from the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government.

Comrade Mu Lin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the provincial people's government, attended and spoke at the conference. The Ministry of Forestry and the CYL Central Committee sent special persons to attend the conference and read a letter of congratulations on this occasion.

A total of 16 counties, municipalities and districts are responsible for building the shelterbelt in the western area of our province. The provincial party committee and the provincial people's government asked these areas to increase the rate of vegetation from 5.5 percent to 20 percent by the end of this century. The first stage of construction should begin now and end before 1985. The target of this period is to expand, on the basis of protecting the existing vegetation, new afforested areas by 4.5 million mu in order to raise the percentage of forest cover from 5.5 to 10 in the western area of our province. During the first stage of construction, it is imperative to complete the construction of all farmland protection forests on cultivated lands, and at the same time, it is also necessary to build forests for the purpose of protecting pastoral areas, offering protection from wind and stopping sand drifts, and economic forests and firewood and charcoal forests. In addition, it is also necessary to make a success of building the protective forests on both sides of railways, highways, rivers and ditches.

LI DIPING, OTHERS ADDRESS PUBLIC SECURITY DELEGATES

SK121247 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the four-day congress of advanced workers who emerged on the public security front throughout the province successfully concluded on 11 April. Over the past few days, delegates at the congress have listened to the speech given by Comrade Li Diping, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, to the work report given by Comrade (Zhu Jinrong), director of the Jilin Provincial Public Security Bureau, and to the reports by 10 delegates to the congress on their own advanced experiences obtained in work. They also held a profound and extensive discussion on these experiences.

Throughout the congress, delegates have gained a clear understanding of the situation, broadened their outlook, emancipated their minds, clearly understood their duty and have enhanced their fighting will. They unanimously expressed that efforts should be made to sincerely implement the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the second plenary session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress, to actively uphold the four basic principles, to be a faithful guard in defending the four modernizations and to make new contributions to safeguarding the program achieving the four modernizations.

During the congress, receiving the delegates and having a picture taken with them were responsible comrades of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Government and of the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, He Youfa, Li Diping, Li Youwen, Zhang Kaijing, Cheng Shengshan, Fu Zhengsheng and Xiao Danfeng.

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Comrade Li Diping made a speech at the congress in which he stated: Our public security work is always to safeguard the party's central task. However, the work emphasis of the entire party has been placed on the program of the four modernizations. Therefore, we should go into action and straighten out our thinking in an effort to safeguard the four modernizations. Basically speaking, to safeguard the four modernizations means to develop the political situation of stability and unity, and to do a good job in solving the current problems of public security.

In his speech, Comrade Li Diping stressed: It is necessary to strengthen the building of the public security contingent and build up a public security force which is both Red and expert in order to defend the four modernizations.

Attending the closing ceremony for the congress, held on 11 April, were responsible comrades of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress, the Jilin Provincial People's Government and of the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Li Diping, Yang Zhantao, Zhang Kaijing, Cheng Shengshan, Fu Zhengsheng, Xiao Danfeng and (Yan Zeng). At the closing ceremony, the congress announced the namelist of units and individuals who are recognized as advanced ones by the Jilin Provincial People's Government and of Jilin provincial delegates who will attend the national commendation meeting on advanced units and individuals who have emerged on the public security front. The congress also awarded honor banners, citations and prizes to 50 advanced units and 274 advanced individuals who were attending the congress.

At the ceremony, Yang Zhantao, Standing Committee member of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of the Jilin Provincial People's Government, gave the closing speech in which he said: These advanced units and individuals who were awarded at the congress represent the top among cadres on the public security front throughout the province. Therefore, the broad masses of cadres, policemen and staff on the public security front across the province should sincerely learn from their fine thoughts and work style so as to whip up an upsurge in emulating the advanced and learning from and overtaking them, thus carrying out public security work to a still better extent. The model units and individuals who were named at the congress represent the honor of the broad masses of cadres and policemen on the public security front. It is hoped that these model units and individuals should guard against arrogance and rashness, make sustained efforts, carry forward their achievements and firmly maintain their honored titles. In achieving the four modernizations, they should play their role as backbone and leading personnel and serve as a link with the masses. They should work with one heart and one mind, make concerted efforts, fear neither hardship nor danger, make all out efforts and strive to score still greater achievements in safeguarding the four modernizations in 1980.

#### JILIN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION ISSUES CIRCULAR

SK120631 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular recently, calling on discipline inspection departments at all levels throughout the province to conscientiously study and implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life."



The circular called on the cadres of the discipline inspection commissions at all levels to take the initiative to earnestly study and implement well the "guiding principles" and to check on their own works and deeds to insure compliance with the requirements set forth in the guiding principles, to practice criticism and self-criticism and add to achievements and correct shortcomings. Those who run counter to the "guiding principles" must promptly and earnestly correct their mistakes and enhance their political quality so as to do a good job and realistic job in self-discipline.

The circular stated: In the course of implementing the 12-point "guiding principles" according to the stipulations of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, it is necessary to give all party members an extensive and in-depth ideological and political education in connection with the discussion of the draft of the revised party constitution so as to enable them to uphold the party's political and ideological lines, to promote the unity and unification in the party and to strengthen the party's democratic centralism and the party member's sense of organization and discipline.

The circular demanded: Discipline inspection commissions at all levels should supervise and guarantee the implementation of the "guiding principles" so that the principles will be manifested in the actual political life of the party. They should assist CCP committees to check in a timely manner the situation on how the "guiding principles" are being implemented. Publicity and commendation should be given to the party organizations and the party members who have been strict with themselves and observed the "guiding principles" in an exemplary way. Criticism and education must be taken against the party organizations and the party members who have violated the "guiding principles." Those who have committed serious offenses must be investigated and handled according to party discipline. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels should conduct more investigations and studies to keep abreast of the new situation and report to CCP committees or discipline inspection commissions at higher levels and should conscientiously sum up experiences and solve problems on a timely basis.

#### LIAONING 1980 PRODUCTION PLAN FOR FIRST LIGHT INDUSTRY

SK121223 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to our sources, at the provincial conference of directors of first industrial bureaus, Comrade (Yang Qishy), director of the provincial first light industrial bureau, advanced the 1980 production plan for the provincial light industrial departments which calls for an 8 to 10 percent increase of production in first light industry this year. In addition, he called for efforts to set new records in the following five fields;

1. Efforts should be made to trial-produce successfully 50 new products of which at least 30 should be put into production by the end of this year.
2. Efforts should be made to turn out in great quantity those products which are in short supply. It is necessary to mass produce such products as bicycles, sewing machines, watches, fluorescent lamps, beer, monosodium glutamate and paper which are in great demand.
3. Efforts should be made to vigorously increase production for export. We shall gain a 10 percent or more increase in foreign exchange over that of last year.

4. Efforts should be made to achieve an increased rate of profit higher than that of cost and see to it that both profit and production are increased.
5. Efforts should be made to conserve 40,000 tons of fuel oil, 28,000 tons of coal and 22,000,000 kwh of electricity in this year.

## BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG PARTY CONGRESSES--The fourth congresses of the Heilongjiang provincial branches of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and of the China Democratic League, the first congress of the provincial branch of the China Democratic National Construction Association, and the third congress of the provincial federation of industrialists and businessmen opened in Harbin Municipality today. The major tasks of these congresses are to implement the guidelines adopted by the party's third, fourth and fifth plenary session, discuss and approve their respective work reports, elect new governing bodies, and work out future assignments. Some 342 delegates are attending these congresses. They have pledged to unite with the people of the whole country to work for the four modernizations and the great cause of motherland reunification. All delegates will also study the guidelines of the second sessions of the Fifth NPC and CPPCC, and map out effective measures to carry them out. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]

LECTURERS IN JILIN--A traveling lecture group on quality control jointly organized by the State Economic Commission and the China Quality Control Society arrived in Changchun, Jilin, on 20 March. Under the arrangements made by the Jilin provincial and Changchun municipal economic commissions, the visiting group gave lectures on 21 March in Changchun explaining how to strengthen quality control in an all-round way. The group will give similar lectures in Jilin Municipality and Siping Prefecture. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 80 SK]

LIAONING AGRO-SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH--Shenyang, 5 Apr--Yu Xibin, 62, now deputy chief of the Silkworm Protection Research Office of Liaoning Sericulture Research Institute, has found a way to control the transparent trunk disease, a fatal killer of the tussah silkworm. His success helped his province, China's leading tussah silk producer, get 2,753 tons of tussah silk in 1979, accounting for 80 percent of the national total. He found a germ called streptococcus peryi living as a parasite inside the ovary of the insect. The specialist used a kind of liquid containing caustic soda and 10 percent of hydrochloric acid to disinfect the insect and succeeded in controlling the disease, now adopted throughout China. The provinces agro-technicians also introduced a fine strain of rice through hybridization. The per hectare yield was 7.5 tons and the provincial total was 2.075 million tons, a record high. Technicians from Dandong spent four years visiting most of the province's maize growers. The "Danyu No. 6", one of the several fine strains they have achieved, is most welcome now for its high yield. It may be used in both hilly areas and plains, in areas with plentiful or little rainfall and in areas of high or low altitude. It is now used for over 2.3 million hectares throughout China. In addition, a good strain of the northeast China soybean, which is well-known both at home and abroad, has been introduced to over 130 hectares. With only 90 days of growth, it is welcomed by the peasants and is to be popularized. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW]

XINHUA'S HONG KONG BRANCH DENIES AUTHENTICITY OF LEADERS SPEECHES

XINHUA Statement

HK140122 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Apr 80 p 1

[13 April statement by Hong Kong branch of XINHUA SHE: "XINHUA Hong Kong Branch Is Authorized To Scotch Rumors"]

[Text] We are authorized to issue the following statement: The so-called "internal speeches" of CCP Central Committee Vice Chairman Chen Yun and other responsible comrades recently published in certain Hong Kong newspapers and publications are sheer fabrications.

MING PAO Editorial

HK140139 Hong Kong MING PAO in English 14 Apr 80 p 1

[English translation of 12 April editorial in Chinese: "About China's Top Secret Documents"]

[Excerpt] Following the publication in this newspaper of two speeches by Chinese top leaders, we have received letters from several of our readers expressing doubts over the authenticity of the documents. The first speech published on March 27 and 28 was given by Chen Yun, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, at a Politburo meeting last July. The second published on April 8 and 9 was by Luo Qingchang, a leading member of the Taiwan affairs subcommittee under the Central Committee of the Communist Party, at a meeting last July of communist members to the National People's Congress and Political Consultative Conference.

We have to say that it is difficult to ascertain whether there were misquotes in the two speeches, which were supplied to us by our readers. As a matter of fact, it is extremely difficult to have records of secret speeches like the ones by Chen and Luo sent to outside China, and omissions or misquotes there could be although what is shown in the records is basically correct. Furthermore, we are in no position to seek confirmation from authoritative sources, nor are we able to say to what extent the message relayed to us is true or whether the entire piece is a fabrication.

We have to apologize for having failed to put an editor's note before the text, stating that "we are not in a position to affirm the authenticity of the speech as published, nor are we able to say if any part of the published speech has been misquoted." Our belief has always been that "facts should not be distorted and freedom of expression should be permitted." The two sentences appear everyday in this paper's "facts and opinions" section. Different views on the speeches by Chen Yun and Luo Qingchang should be allowed, but any opinion would be invalid if the authenticity of the speeches is subject to doubts. MING PAO readers supply us from time to time speeches or reports by leading officials in the mainland, but we always go through the material carefully and will not use it if by our own judgement we find the documents having a rather low credibility. But of course, our judgement cannot be always right. As we are responsible to our readers, we wish to take this opportunity to say once more that readers could treat reports such as the ones described above as gossips which would widen ones' knowledge if the authenticity is subject to doubts. On the speeches by Chen Yun and Luo Qingchang, we have made further enquiries and found that most of the people who answered our queries held the view that the reports as published were not true. Therefore, we hope China watchers and those engaged in scholastic research will not treat the published texts as authentic and refrain from quoting them as such.

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